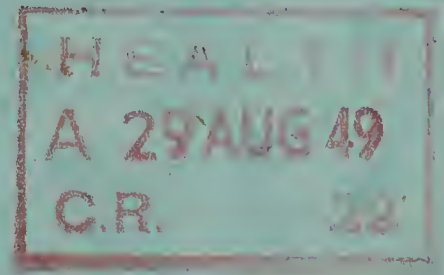


LIBRARY

CITY OF WAKEFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1948

INDEX.

Ambulance Facilities	16-17
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	23, 73
Ante-Natal Clinic	23, 86
Births	12-15
Canal Boats	48
Cancer	14
Child Life Protection	90
Child Welfare Centres	23, 90
City Analyst, Report of	64-71
Clinics and Treatment Centres	23
Common Lodging Houses	49
Deaths	12-15, 96
Dental Treatment	18
Disinfection	78
Domestic Help Service	22
Food and Drugs	49-58, 64-71
Health Services—General Provision	16-24
Health Visitors—Home Visiting	89-90
Home Nursing Services	16
Hospitals, Public and Voluntary	24
Hospital, Maternity	24, 86-89
Hospital, Municipal Isolation	24, 74-77, 98
Houses Let in Lodgings	49
Housing	61-63
Infantile Mortality	12, 14-15, 95
Illegitimate Children	12, 91
Infectious Diseases	72-77, 97-98
Infestation	62-63
Laboratory Facilities	16
Lunacy and Mental Treatment	19
Maternal Mortality	12-15
Maternity and Child Welfare	85-92
Maternity and Nursing Homes	89
Medical Examinations (Superannuation Act)	93
Mental Deficiency	19-22
Midwives	85-88
Midwives, Training of Pupil	88
Milk Supply	49-53, 64-65
National Assistance Act, 1948	22
Nursery, Burneytops	92
Offensive Trades	59
Officers—Public Health	7-11
Orthopaedic Clinic	23
Population, etc.	12-13
Post-Natal Clinic	89
Premature Infants	13-14
Rodent Control	48
Sanitary Inspection	38-63
Slaughterhouses	56-58
Statistics—General	12-15, 94-98
Tuberculosis	79-81
Vaccination	78
Venereal Diseases	82-84
Vitamin Preparations, Distribution of	92
Water Supply	25-37

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
WAKEFIELD,
June, 1949.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Wakefield.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1948.

The particulars of the staff, given at the beginning of the report show that Dr. R. J. Dodds succeeded Dr. I. B. McMillan as Deputy Medical Officer of Health and commenced duty on 1st June. The position of Junior Medical Officer was not filled during the remainder of the year after Dr. Quigley vacated the office on the 11th May. In this connection, I requested that special consideration should be given by the City Council to the possibility of utilising the services of those General Medical Practitioners who found it possible to undertake part-time duty in the department. A special report was prepared and the General Medical Practitioners were invited to meet the Sub-Committee concerned. The scheme which was prepared, following the special meeting, was put into operation and so far as it was possible to develop it, it was excellent. At this point I should like to pay sincere tribute and extend my warmest thanks to those doctors in the city who rendered willing and unfailing services during the period of experimental operation of the scheme.

I had thought and I believe the doctors as a whole agreed, that the coming into operation of the Health Services Act, 1946 provided an excellent opportunity of cementing even more closely than hitherto, the two great aspects of medical practice—preventive and curative medicine. The family doctor must be the pivot on which the enormous and ever-growing sphere of medicine revolves and if opportunity had made it possible, the uniting of general and preventive professional care in the one person of the private doctor would have been an advance in the direction of the ideal practice of medicine. But it was not to be! The doctors who had rallied to the cause of Preventive Medicine, found it more and more difficult to give part of their time to the work of the department and a critical stage was reached, when it became necessary for me to advise the City Council to revert to the employment of a whole-time Junior Medical Officer.

Yet another of the Health Visitors with a long association with the people of Wakefield retired during the year, namely Miss M. Dearden. It was not possible to fill her place and for the major portion of the year the Health Visiting Staff was depleted by two. For several reasons, Health Visitors become more and more difficult to appoint. One reason is that more than ever before are required; another that many much too highly trained nurses, suitable to proceed to Health Visiting, are being attracted to industrial posts. To try to ensure a sufficient supply of Health Visitors, the City Council sponsored two students at the University of Leeds and at the time of compiling this report, both are now employed in the department.

The year 1948 may, in the future, be recalled as one of destiny, in relation to Preventive Medicine or as it is now fashionably designated, without tangible change in its content, Social Medicine. The operation of the National Health Service Act during the second half of the year has meant a cleavage of the work of the department. The hospitals have passed out of the control of the City Council as has the clinical work concerning Tuberculosis. The Municipal District Midwifery Service now operates with some modification, as the family doctors undertake responsibility for more confinements and also because it seems to be more and more the wish of expectant mothers to enter hospital for their confinements.

The work of the department, has, however, been considerably extended in certain directions. As was expected, the Ambulance Service has expanded and as will be seen in the body of the report, 10,362 miles were covered in the Local Authority's Service in December, compared with 2,313 in January. The ambulance work done for the Ministry of Health's Emergency Hospital Service came to an end on 5th July.

The Home Nursing Service, the provision of which became a statutory duty under the Act, has been operated on behalf of the City Council by the Wakefield and District Victoria Nursing Association. The extent of the work to be done may be appreciated in some measure from the record of 13,132 visits to the homes of patients between 5th July and the end of the year.

A completely new and successful venture during the year was the inauguration of a Domestic Help Service. Miss S. H. Cox was appointed Organiser just before the Appointed Day for the operation of the National Health Service Act and she took up her work with the will to make the service a satisfactory one.

Although still of limited scope at the end of 1948, it is, at the time of writing, quite extensive and is meeting the needs of many people who would otherwise almost certainly be more or less uncared for during illness and in their old age.

The work of the Health Visitors has enlarged to include the visiting of patients discharged from hospital and the discovery of cases requiring hospital treatment. A happy liaison exists between the department and the local hospitals and much value should accrue from this new responsibility. Without wishing to be too critical of a service which is yet in its infancy, I would record that the Mental Health Service domiciliary care does not appear to be developing as it should. There appears to be reluctance on the part of some Mental Hospital Psychiatrists to allow the Local Authority to fulfil its statutory duty of providing "care and after-care of illness, including Mental illness." No doubt, this will disappear in time, when it is fully realised that all those participating in the operation of the National Health Service Act, must form a team, if Section I of the Act is to be truly reflected in the measures adopted to move towards its ideal.

I should like to feel that the public is now so convinced of the value of Vaccination against Smallpox that the repealing of the Vaccinations Acts was simply the sweeping away of legislation which had become superfluous. Perhaps it may prove to be so. At any rate, Immunisation against Diphtheria has never required compulsory powers by Local Authorities to ensure its success. It is quite true that considerable coaxing has been necessary, but the irrefutable evidence of its value has been so dramatically shown in black and white, in the statistics of the disease, year by year, that sensible parents—and they form the vast majority, have their children immunised as a matter of course.

It is not proposed to go into detailed discussion here, of the statistical information contained in the report, except to note that the birth-rate fell to 17.8 per 1,000, compared with 20.8 in 1947 and the death rate rose to 12.2 per 1,000 compared with 11.6 in the previous year. The fall in the birth-rate may have some significance and may result from such factors as the unsatisfactory housing of many newly married couples and perhaps delaying marriage because of difficulties in finding any type of home whatever. The satisfactory or at least comparatively satisfactory low Infant Mortality is worthy of note and much credit is due to mothers as well as to their professional advisers for the care lavished on babies to do everything possible to ensure maximum survival in the light of our present knowledge.

This report contains valuable detailed reports by the Waterworks Engineer and the City Analyst, the former, though not a member of the department's staff, always being most anxious to give the greatest possible assistance in making the portion of the report dealing with the city's water supply as full and as lucid as possible and the latter, now quite an accustomed contributor to the report, giving a detailed resume of his work and adding short commentaries to whet the interest of the reader.

Of my own whole-time staff, Dr. Eeles requires special mention for the vast amount of care she lavishes on the preparation of her own section. No one can read her report without recognising that her work as Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare is carried out with singular ability and docketed with meticulous care. The staffing of the Maternity Hospital has been difficult throughout the year and it is only because of the devotion to duty of Dr. Eeles, the Matron and senior members of the staff, that it has been possible to maintain a satisfactorily high standard of efficiency.

Mr. Roberts, my Chief Sanitary Inspector, provides in the report, as has long been his custom, a pen-picture of the work for which he is responsible and he is careful to give credit where it is due to individuals in the community, without being slow to point out to others what contribution they could and should make towards the maintenance of a satisfactory environment, be it in their homes or in connection with their work. The whole of his report is a human document, set out without sentiment but not without sympathy and understanding.

As in previous years, the bulk of the report, apart from specialised contributions from those noted above, has been compiled by the Chief Clerk, Mr. W. V. Morris, with assistance by various senior members of the clerical staff. My sincere thanks are due and readily given to him and them. I also wish to record my appreciation of the team spirit displayed in the department throughout the year by all members of the staff. The work, so detailed and multifarious in its day-to-day administration, could not be gathered up at the end of the year and presented as a chapter in the life of the department without the loyal co-operation of everyone concerned.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK ALLARDICE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, School Ophthalmologist, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Superintendent of Maternity Hospital and Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis, Certifying Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts :—

FRANK ALLARDICE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin. Univ.).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy School Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :—

IAN B. McMILLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glasgow).
(Resigned 21st April, 1948).

RICHARD J. DODDS, M.B., B.S. (Durham), D.P.H. (London).
(Commenced 1st June, 1948).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Resident Obstetrician at the Maternity Hospital :—

JESSIE EELES, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.).

Junior Assistant Medical Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :—

COLUMCILLE G. QUIGLEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,
D.P.H. and B.Sc., L.M.
(Resigned 11th May, 1948.)

School Dental Officer :—

G. S. CUBITT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Consultant Obstetric Surgeon (Part-time) :—

D. CURRIE, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon (Part-time) :—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

Dental Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinics (Part-time) :—

W. CROOK, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Public Analyst (Part-time) :—

C. H. MANLEY, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Inspector under the Housing Regulations, Inspector of Canal Boats :—

WILLIAM ROBERTS (a), (b).

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Inspector under the Housing Regulations, District Sanitary Inspector :—

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD (b), (c).

District Sanitary Inspectors, Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods, Inspectors under the Housing Regulations :—

GEORGE HEPWORTH, (b), (c).

REGINALD MARTIN, (b), (c).

JOHN A. WINTERBURN, (b), (c).

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :—

ROWLAND MURGATROYD, (c).

(Appointed 1st April, 1948).

- (a) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.
- (b) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Certificate of R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Board.

Senior Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse ; Superintendent, Thornes Lane District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre) :—

HILDA ROBERTSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse, Superintendent, Snapethorpe Hall Child Welfare Centre :—

MAGGIE DEARDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.
(Retired 31st May, 1948.)

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse ; Superintendent, Northgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre) :—

HANNAH BELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse ; Superintendent, South Westgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre) :—

ENID P. B. OATES, S.R.N., Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse ; Superintendent, Manygates Child Welfare Centre :—

MRS. JENNETT DERBYSHIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

(Temporary, Part-time. Resigned 30th April, 1948).

MRS. BESSIE PRICE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.
(Commenced 1st March, 1948.)

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse ; Superintendent, Eastmoor District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre) :—

VACANT.

Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Nurse ; Nurse at the Principal Child Welfare Centre :—

OLIVE I. BURTON, S.R.N., Certificates of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics for

(1) Massage.

(2) Swedish Remedial Exercises, and

(3) Medical Electricity.

Matron, Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases :—

CLARA BELL, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., Qualified Sister Tutor, Diploma in Nursing (London University).

Matron, Municipal Maternity Hospital :—

KATE P. PERKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, Burneytops Nursery :—

EILEEN MOSLEY, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Municipal District Midwives :—

ELIZABETH A. HALLS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ELSIE M. MARSHALL, S.C.M.

IDA LESSONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ADA L. BRAY, S.C.M.

WINIFRED RADCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

School Clinic Nurse :—

LOUIE MILNER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Domestic Help Organiser :—

SARAH H. COX (commenced 24th June, 1948).

Dental Attendant :—

ANNIE WHEELDON (Resigned 29th February, 1948).

JOAN R. HEAVER (Commenced 1st March, 1948).

“ Duly Authorised Officers ” (Part Time), in connection with the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts :—

HARRY B. CARR.

ALFRED HUDSON.

CLERICAL STAFF at 31st December, 1948 :—

Chief Clerk :—

WILLIAM V. MORRIS.

Clerks :—

DEREK RAYNER, Assistant Chief Clerk.

HERBERT W. TATE, School Health Services Clerk.

ROBERT HOPWOOD, Ambulance Service Clerk.

RAYMOND D. SCOTT, Accounts Clerk.

EDWIN MORTON, Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk.

MARGARET JACKSON, Senior Shorthand Typist.

MARJORIE GOODWIN, Junior Shorthand Typist.

MRS. KATHLEEN NORRIS, Clerk at Principal Child Welfare Centre.

BETTY FIELD, Clerk to Domestic Help Organiser.

DONALD N. SAXTON, Junior Clerk.

DOREEN BLANSHARD, Junior Clerk, School Health Services.

DEREK CLAYTON, Clerk, Sanitary Inspector's Section.

WILLIAM P. BENTLEY, Clerk, Sanitary Inspector's Section.

BETTY HARVEY, Shorthand Typist, Sanitary Inspector's Section.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	5,300
Population (a) Census, 1931	59,311
(b) Registrar General's estimate, mid-year 1948 (civilians only)	57,910

Number of inhabited houses :—

(a) Census, 1931	14,259
(b) End of 1948, according to Rate Books	16,490
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1948	£391,076

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1948	Gross £1,642
	Net £1,624

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Registered Live Births—Legitimate	962	489	473
Illegitimate	66	43	23
	<hr/> 1,028	<hr/> 532	<hr/> 496
Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population .. .. .	..	..	17.8

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Still-Births	39	20	19
Still-Birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births .. .. .	..	..	36.5
	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths	706	361	345
Death-rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	..	..	12.2

Maternal Deaths :—

Puerperal Infection	0	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.00
Other Puerperal causes	1		0.94
Total	<hr/> 1		<hr/> 0.94

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants	34	Rate per 1,000 live births	33.1
Legitimate infants	30	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	31.2
Illegitimate infants	4	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	60.6

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	95
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	5

Population.

The civilian population in June, 1948, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 57,910, an increase of 220 on the corresponding figure for 1947. During the same period the natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was 322.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 986. The Registrar-General's total figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 1,028, as compared with 1,201 for the previous year. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population for 1948 was therefore 17.8, as compared with 20.8 in 1947 and 20.5 in 1946.

Of the live births 66 (6.4 per cent.) were illegitimate. The net number of still-births registered was 39.

Notifications of births totalled 1,697, including 82 still-births.

Care of Premature Infants.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, special measures have been instituted for the care of premature infants. A small ward in the Maternity Hospital is equipped for use as a premature baby nursery, and, if necessary babies born on the district are admitted to this ward.

During the year, the total number of premature babies notified in the City was 151. Of these 26 were born at home and 125 in hospitals and nursing homes, including the Maternity Hospital.

Of the 26 premature babies born at home all were nursed entirely at home. One baby died during the first 24 hours, and at the end of one month 24 out of the 26 had survived.

Of the 125 premature babies born in hospital, 8 died during the first 24 hours, and a total of 105 survived at the end of one month.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during 1948 was 1,048, including 406 non-residents. In addition 64 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 706 (361 males and 345 females) giving a death-rate of 12.2 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for the years 1947 and 1946 were 11.6 and 11.5 respectively. The crude death-rates are given in each case as the Registrar-General is now unable to supply comparability factors.

The death-rate of 12.2 compares with 10.8 for the whole of England and Wales, 11.6 for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London, and 11.6 for London.

More than 59 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were as follows :—

	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Percentage of total deaths</i>
Heart Disease	214	30.3
Cancer	95	13.4
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions..	92	13.1

Table III summarises all deaths belonging to the City under causes, age-groups and wards.

Infant Mortality.

The number of infantile deaths (under one year of age) was 34 (16 males and 18 females) giving an infantile mortality rate of 33.1 per 1,000 live births compared with 39.9 in 1947 and 38.5 in 1946. The corresponding rate for the whole of England and Wales was 34, and for the County Boroughs and Great Towns 39.

The neo-natal mortality rate (i.e. during the first four weeks of life) was 17 as compared with 17 in 1947 and 23 in 1946.

The causes of infant deaths were as follows :—

Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases ..	8
Premature birth	9
Diarrhoea	3
Pneumonia	4
Bronchitis	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1
Other digestive diseases	1
Measles	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1
Accident	1
All other causes	2
	—
	34
	—

Maternal Mortality.

There was one resident maternal death during the year 1948, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.94 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with 1.02 for the country as a whole.

The circumstances of all maternal deaths are investigated, and the information sent to the Ministry of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Home Nursing Services.

Under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, it was the duty of the Local Health Authority to arrange for the provision of a Home Nursing Service in its area, and each Authority was required to submit its proposals to the Ministry of Health. The local arrangements (which received the approval of the Ministry in April, 1948) provided that the Home Nursing Service in Wakefield should be carried out by the Wakefield and District Victoria Nursing Association.

During the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948, 493 cases were attended, and 13,132 visits made by the Association's Nurses.

Laboratory Facilities.

General laboratory services are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk, and pathological examinations. Chemical analyses of Wakefield Corporation water supply have been made by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, of Halifax, and bacteriological examinations have been made at the Public Health Laboratory. The chemical analyses of food, drugs, and fertilisers are carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C., of Leeds.

Ambulance Facilities.

In accordance with the proposals submitted to the Ministry of Health under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Corporation's existing Ambulance Service was continued after 5th July, 1948, and the Ambulance Service previously run in connection with the Infectious Diseases Hospital became part of the City Ambulance Service. The Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital Service came to an end, and the two converted ambulances formerly the property of the Ministry were taken over by the Corporation.

The following table shows the number of journeys and mileage each month, and it will be seen that since the 5th July the work carried out has increased tremendously.

Month	Local Authority's Service				Ministry of Health Emergency Hospital Service	
	Cases of accident and illness in the street		Mileage		Mileage	
	Within the City	Outside City	Town Journeys	Distance Journeys	Local Journeys	Distance Journeys
Jan.	13	—	1,370	943	327	1,581
Feb.	11	1	1,090	1,235	290	697
Mar.	6	—	1,209	785	260	1,303
April	10	3	1,388	2,226	—	852
May	9	1	1,051	1,558	4	1,454
June	13	1	1,017	1,625	77	1,128
July	20	1	2,035	3,503	—	—
Aug.	17	—	1,469	5,034	—	—
Sept.	12	4	1,594	4,662	—	—
Oct.	14	4	2,364	6,397	—	—
Nov.	9	1	2,374	6,356	—	—
Dec.	14	3	2,019	8,343	—	—
Totals	148	19	18,980	42,667	958	7,015

Vehicle Maintenance Depot.

The Vehicle Maintenance Depot continued to function throughout the year, and the work carried out is indicated in the following particulars :—

Department	No. of Vehicles Serviced	Man Hours spent on Vehicles		
		by Mechanic	by Assistant	Total
HEALTH				
(Ambulance)	10	975	666½	1641½
(Municipal Hospital)	3	307½	135½	443
ELECTRICITY	6	278¼	202¼	480½
CIVIC CATERING	1	141½	93½	235
EDUCATION	2	125¾	85½	211¼
POLICE	3	58	23	81
WATERWORKS	1	140	89½	229½
W.V.S.	3	108½	69	177½
Totals	29	2134½	1364¾	3499¼

Dental Treatment.

(1) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

During the year 1948, Mr. Wilfred Crook, L.D.S., continued to act as part-time Dental Officer in connection **with** the Ante-Natal Clinic. Brief details of the work carried **out** are given below.

Number of patients examined	..	..	..	248
Found to require treatment	..	..	..	178
Number treated	..	..	..	152
Made dentally fit	..	..	..	52

(2) *Children under 5 years of age.*

I am indebted to the School Dental Officer (Mr. G. S. Cubitt, L.D.S.) for the following statement of work carried out by him during the year 1948 in respect of children under 5 years of age.

	<i>Children attending Nursery Classes</i>	<i>Other Children under 5 years of age</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number inspected ..	216	14	230
Found to require treatment	66	14	80
Number treated	33	14	47
Made dentally fit	31	14	45
Number of attendances ..	47	22	69
Fillings	19	7	26
Extractions	39	23	62
Other operations	31	8	39

MENTAL HEALTH

Duties under the National Health Service Act—Lunacy and Mental Treatment, and Mental Deficiency.

A Mental Health Sub-Committee, consisting of eight members of the Health Committee (including two medical practitioners) was appointed in July, 1948, and meetings are held when required.

The Medical Officer of Health (Dr. F. Allardice) and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. R. J. Dodds) are approved Medical Officers for the purpose of certification under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Two Welfare Officers (Mr. H. B. Carr and Mr. A. Hudson) act as part time "Duly Authorised Officers" in connection with the taking of initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness, and also carry out after-care work in this connection. The Health Visitors carry out duties in connection with the care and supervision of mental defectives, and in connection with the after-care of persons suffering from mental illness.

During the period 5th July, to 31st December, 1948, the National Association for Mental Health, at the request of the Local Health Authority, continued to perform the work which it had been carrying out in the city area in relation to the mental after-care of ex-service personnel and others.

The cars and ambulances of the City Ambulance Service are utilised for the conveyance of mental patients, and for the necessary journeys of the Authorised Officers and Justices.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the two Authorised Officers (Mr. Carr and Mr. Hudson) during the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948 :—

Voluntary cases	..	..	..	..	..	16
Certified	..	..	..	..	..	15
Temporary	..	..	..	..	..	1
Reported and investigated but not certified	..				..	7
After-Care	..	..	..	..	..	31

In addition, 1 "Temporary" case and 8 Voluntary cases were admitted to the Mental Hospital either on their own initiative or through their own doctors.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938.1. *Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 1st January, 1949.*

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Number of Mental Defectives Ascertained to be " Subject to be dealt with " :—			
(a) Under Guardianship (under Order)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over ..	—	—	—
(b) In " places of safety " ..	1	1	2
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—			
Under 16 years of age ..	13	5	18
Aged 16 and over ..	17	19	36
(d) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings ..	—	—	—
No. of cases included in (a) to (d) above awaiting removal to an institution ..	1	—	1
(2) Number of Mental Defectives not at present " Subject to be dealt with " but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable ..	35	36	71
Of whom, number under Voluntary Supervision—			
Under 16 years of age ..	2	—	2
Aged 16 years and over ..	33	36	69

II. *Particulars of Mental Defectives Ascertained during the year 1948.*

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Ascertainment			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—			
(i) Under Section 57 (3)	4	2	6
(ii) Under Section 57 (5)	1	1	2
(b) Other cases reported during 1948 and ascertained to be " subject to be dealt with "	1	—	1

Total cases ascertained to be “ subject to be dealt with ” during the year	6	3	9
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	---

(c) Other cases reported during 1948 who are not at present “ subject to be dealt with ” but for whom the Local Health Authority may sub- sequently become liable ..	2	—	2
Total number of cases reported during the year	8	3	11

(2) Disposal of cases reported during the year.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Cases ascertained to be “ subject to be dealt with ”			
(i) Admitted to Institutions (by order)	1	—	1
(ii) Placed under Guardian- ship (by order) ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to “ places of safety ”	—	—	—
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	5	3	8
(v) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken ..	—	—	—
(b) Cases not at present subject to be dealt with—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	2	—	2
(ii) Found not to be defective	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
(iv) Action not yet taken ..	—	—	—
Total	8	3	11

III. Number of Mental Defectives under community care including voluntary supervision or in " places of safety " on 1st January, 1948, who have ceased to be under community care or in " places of safety " during 1948—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Admitted to Storthes Hall Mental Hospital	—	1	1
(b) Ceased to be under care ..	1	—	1
(c) Died or removed from area	1	1	2
Total	2	2	4

Domestic Help Service.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, a Domestic Help Service has been instituted in Wakefield. Miss S. H. Cox was appointed Organiser of the scheme, and commenced duty on 24th June, 1948. During the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948, Domestic Helps were provided in 67 cases. The numbers of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1948, were 5 Whole-time and 13 Part-time.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

No action was taken under the provisions of this section of the National Assistance Act during the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Day and Hours.</i>
Principal Child Welfare Centre, "The Cliffe," 15, Margaret Street. Manygates Child Welfare Centre, Barnsley Road. Snapethorpe Hall Child Wel- fare Centre, Hall Rd., Lupset	Monday to Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic, Maternity Hospital.	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ante-Natal Clinic, Principal Child Welfare Centre	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Post-natal Clinic, Maternity Hospital	Monday, 2 p.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary, Almshouse Lane	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases, Clayton Hospital.	<i>Men.</i> Monday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Tuesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. <i>Women and Children.</i> Monday, 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	By Appointment.
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic, Principal Child Wel- fare Centre.	Wednesday afternoons, by Appointment.
School Clinic, Town Hall Chambers : Minor Ailments Dental Ophthalmic Minor Ailments Clinics : Snapethorpe School Manygates C.W. Centre	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. Daily by appointment. By appointment. Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m.

Hospitals.

The Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases (now known as Wakefield Snapethorpe Hospital) provides accommodation for 93 patients and includes a tuberculosis pavilion of 16 beds, a cubicle block of 12 beds and a discharge block of 4 beds. Particulars of the patients treated during 1948 are given in the section of this report dealing with infectious diseases.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, this Hospital was transferred to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July, 1948, but at the request of the Board the Wakefield Corporation continued to operate the Hospital service on an "agency" basis throughout the year. The Medical Officer of Health continues to act as Medical Superintendent.

The Municipal Maternity Hospital (now known as Many-gates Hospital, Wakefield) provides accommodation for 33 patients, and there are also 2 isolation beds. Details of the year's work are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report. This Hospital, also, was transferred to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948, the Corporation continuing to act as "agents" of the Board during the remainder of the year. The Medical Officer of Health continues to act as Medical Superintendent.

All the other Hospitals in the City—the Clayton Hospital, the County General Hospital (now known as Wakefield General Hospital), the West Riding Mental Hospital (now known as Stanley Royd Hospital), and Pinderfields General Hospital, were also taken over by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948.

WAKEFIELD WATER.

(i) The water supply of the City has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the whole year.

(ii) (a) **Bacteriological Examination of Water.**

Bacteriological examinations of the raw water which will after treatment be piped throughout the City are made at quarterly intervals, and the results of these examinations are as shown hereunder, together with the comparable examinations of the treated water which are made at (approximately) weekly intervals.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water collected from the points specified below.

<i>Where Collected</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Presumptive B. (in 100 m.l. water)</i>	<i>Faecal B. coli (in 100 m.l. water).</i>	<i>Further Report (if any)</i>
1. Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ringstone Main.	Mar. 1	None	None	
	June 3	None	None	
	Aug. 19	18+	None	
	Nov. 26	None	None	
2. Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ryburn Valley (Baitings Intake).	Mar 1	6	None	
	June 3	18+	None	
	Aug. 19	50	None	
	Nov. 29	2	None	
3. Water collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate (treated water from Ardsley Reservoir before filtration).	Feb. 14	18+	18+	Chem. Exam.: pH Value=7.1. No free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water.
	Mar. 1	18+	6	
	June 3	None	None	
	Aug. 17	35 160	None 90	
4. Public Supply from R.D.C. Meter at Cattle Market.	Nov. 29	None	None	Chem. Exam : pH Value=7.0. No free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water.
	June 3			
5. Water collected from Jaw Hill Filtration Works—filtered water before chlorination. Filters No. 1—5.	Mar 1	1	1	
	June 3	None	None	
	Aug 17	16	None	
	Nov. 29	90	35	
Filters No. 6—9.	Mar. 1	None	None	
	June 3	None	None	
	Aug. 19	16	None	
	Nov. 29	50	35	

<i>Where Collected</i>	<i>Date of Report</i>	<i>Presumptive B. (in 100 m.l. water)</i>	<i>Faecal B. coli (in 100 m.l. water).</i>	<i>Further Report (if any)</i>
6. Filtered water from Open Sand Beds, before chlorination.	Mar. 1 June 3 Aug. 17 Nov. 26	None None None None	None None None None	
Stanley Ferry Meter	Aug. 19	None	None	
7. Public Supply at House, Normanton Meter.				
8. Public Supply at Hopetown Meter, Featherstone U.D.	Nov. 26	None	None	
9. Meter House, Castleford Road, Waindike, Normanton.	Mar. 1	None	None	Chem. Exam : pH Value=6.8. No free chloring in 1,000,000 parts of water.
	Oct. 16	None	None	
10. Raw Water taken from Ryburn Reservoir at 6 ft. depth.	Nov. 8	160	20	
11. Raw Water taken from Ryburn Reservoir at Filter House (via North Tunnel).	Nov. 16	180+	160	
12. Compensation Water from Ryburn Reservoir at Gauge Tank.	Aug. 19	50	None	

**Results of Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations of
Water collected from taps in the City.**

Date of Collection 1948	Bacteriological Examination	Chemical Examination	
	Presumptive B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water).	pH. Value	Free Chlorine present
February 3rd	None	7.0	None
February 10th	None	7.0	None
February 18th	None	7.0	None
February 26th	None	6.9	None
March 1st	None	7.0	None
March 18th	None	7.0	None
March 23rd	None	7.0	None
April 6th	None	7.0	None
April 13th	None	7.0	None
April 22nd	None	7.0	None
April 28th	None	7.0	None
May 11th	None	7.0	None
June 1st	None	7.0	None
June 8th	None	7.0	None
June 15th	None	7.0	None
June 22nd	None	7.0	None
June 29th	None	7.0	None
July 8th	None	7.0	None
July 28th	None	6.9	0.1 parts per million.
July 29th	None	7.0	0.1 parts per million
August 11th	None	7.0	None
August 17th	None	7.0	None
August 24th	None	7.0	None
September 4th	None	7.0	None
September 7th	None	7.1	0.1 parts per million
September 13th	None	6.9	0.1 parts per million
September 23rd	None	6.9	None
September 28th	None	7.1	None

Date of Collection 1948	Bacteriological Examination	Chemical Examination	
	Presumptive B. Coli Count (in 100 m.l. water).	pH. Value	Free Chlorine present
October 4th	None	7.1	None
October 12th	None	6.7	None
October 18th	None	6.6	0.1 parts per million
November 2nd	None	6.9	None
November 8th	None	6.9	None
November 17th	None	6.9	0.1 parts per million
October 22nd	None	6.9	None
October 29th	None	6.9	0.1 parts per million
December 6th	None	6.9	None
December 13th	None	6.9	0.1 parts per million
December 20th	None	6.9	None
December 29th	None	6.9	0.1 parts per million

(b) Chemical Examinations of Water.

Detailed Chemical examinations of the water supply are carried out at quarterly intervals and the results are arranged hereunder, showing the gradual modification of the water as it passes through the various processes :—

Results of Chemical Analysis of Water.

(1) Raw Water from Ringstone Main collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar 5	June 11	Aug. 26	Dec. 7
Total Solids	6.12	7.84	8.32	7.40
Mineral Matter	5.16	7.12	7.44	6.80
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Free Ammonia	0.0120	0.0360	0.0140	0.0252
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0030	Nil	0.0020	0.0006
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.114	0.003	0.071	0.003
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.020	0.025	0.015	0.025
Temporary Hardness ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	3.0°	1.4°	1.6°	2.8°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.0°	1.4°	1.6°	2.8°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO ..	0.5	0.35	0.45	0.4
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead dissolved in 24 hours	0.416	1.50	1.60	0.70
pH Value	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.7
Appearance	Light yellow-brown slightly turbid	Clear and Colourless	Almost Clear and Colourless	Colourless and Cloudy

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000
(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(2) Raw Water from Ryburn Valley (Baitings Intake)
collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 5	June 11	Aug. 17	Dec. 7
Total Solids	9.36	8.80	9.92	8.76
Mineral Matter	7.76	7.56	7.72	7.00
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
Free Ammonia	Nil	0.0200	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	Nil	Nil	0.0060	0.0020
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.009	0.022	0.206	0.041
Nitrous Nitrogen.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.025	0.025	0.015	0.035
Temporary Hardness ..	0.6°	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	3.6°	3.2°	2.0°	3.4°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.0°	3.2°	2.0°	3.4°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O. ..	0.6	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity in terms of CaO to M.O.	Nil	Nil	0.2	0.2
Lead in Solution.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.280	0.70	0.900	0.60
pH Value	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.0
Appearance	Clear and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less	Turbid and Colour- less	Clear and Colour- less

(Results expresses in parts per 100,000
(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(3) Treated Water before filtration, collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield, from Ardsley Reservoir, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 5	June 11	Aug. 17	Nov. 24
Total Solids	11.12	10.92	10.96	10.32
Mineral Matter	9.12	9.68	9.44	8.52
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Free Ammonia	Nil	0.0076	Nil	0.0056
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	Nil	0.0036	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.057	0.016	0.021	0.020
Nitrous Nitrogen.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.050	0.037	0.037	0.030
Temporary Hardness ..	1.4°	1.4°	1.5°	1.6°
Total Hardness	4.8°	5.2°	4.4°	5.4°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.4°	3.8°	2.9°	3.8°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O. ..	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Acidity in terms of CaO to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.020	0.020	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.7	6.9	7.5	6.7
Appearance	Slightly turbid and almost colour- less	Almost clear and colour- less	Almost clear and colour- less	Almost clear and colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(4) Filtered water from Open Sand Beds (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 5	June 11	Aug. 26	Dec. 7
Total Solids	10.88	11.32	10.20	10.12
Mineral Matter	10.24	10.08	8.60	9.04
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0006
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.063	Nil	Nil	0.003
Nitrous Nitrogen.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.060	0.044	0.045	0.052
Temporary Hardness ..	2.0°	1.4°	1.5°	1.6°
Total Hardness	5.0°	4.8°	4.0°	5.4°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.0°	3.4°	2.5°	3.8°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O. ..	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.6
Acidity in terms of CaO..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.7
Appearance	Clear and almost colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(5) (a) Filtered water from Mechanical Filters (Nos. 1—5) (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 5	June 11	Aug. 26	Nov. 24
Total Solids	10.96	10.32	10.72	10.32
Mineral Matter	7.60	9.96	8.68	8.00
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0040	0.0020	0.0028	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.048	0.012	0.021	0.020
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.050	0.040	0.037	0.030
Temporary Hardness ..	1.4°	1.0°	1.6°	1.4°
Total Hardness	4.8°	4.8°	2.0°	4.8°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.4°	3.8°	0.4°	3.4°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃ to M.O. ..	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.4
Acidity in terms of CaO ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	0.040	Nil
pH Value	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.7
Appearance	Clear and almost colourless	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless	Almost Clear and colourless

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(5) (b) Filtered Water from Mechanical Filters Nos. 6—9 (before chlorination) collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate, Wakefield Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 5	June 11	Aug. 26	Dec. 7
Total Solids	11.52	10.72	10.60	12.04
Mineral Matter	9.60	10.13	8.60	9.16
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.0040	0.0016	0.0028	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.048	0.009	0.012	0.027
Nitrous Nitrogen.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.060	0.035	0.040	0.030
Temporary Hardness ..	1.4°	1.4°	1.6°	1.6°
Total Hardness	5.0°	5.0°	2.4°	4.6°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.6°	3.6°	0.8°	3.0°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O. ..	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Acidity in terms of CaO..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.040	Nil	0.040	Nil
pH Value	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.5
Appearance	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).
(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(6) Water collected from Tap in Upper Laboratory,
County Medical Officer's Department, Wakefield.

	Date of Examination			
	Mar. 5	June 11	Aug. 17	Dec. 7
Total Solids	10.80	11.08	10.12	10.28
Mineral Matter	9.28	9.36	9.20	8.92
Chlorides as NaCl	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0020
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	Nil	0.0028	0.0040
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F... ..	0.036	0.006	Nil	0.020
Nitrous Nitrogen.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.055	0.045	0.040	0.030
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.2°	1.2°	1.2°
Total Hardness	5.2°	5.4°	4.4°	4.4°
Permanent Hardness	3.8°	4.2°	3.2°	3.2°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Acidity in terms of CaO.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.7
Free Chlorine	0.1	0.1	Nil	Nil
Appearance	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

(Hardness expressed in degrees).

(7) Water collected from places specified.	Waindyke Meter House.	R.D.C. Meter at Cattle Market.	Compensation Water from Ryburn Reservoir at Gauge Tank.	Stanley Ferry Meter House, Normanton Meter.	Hope Town Meter, Featherstone U.D.
	Date of Examination				
	Mar 5	June 11	Aug. 26	Aug. 26	Dec. 7
Total Solids	10.88	11.00	10.64	11.24	9.32
Mineral Matter ..	9.04	8.92	8.36	8.48	7.60
Chlorides as NaCl ..	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0
Free Ammonia ..	Nil	Nil	0.0028	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammon.	Nil	Nil	0.0072	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. ..	0.036	0.006	0.101	0.008	0.013
Nitrous Nitrogen ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen ..	0.050	0.038	0.066	0.040	0.030
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.4°	0.6°	1.2°	1.2°
Total Hardness ..	5.0°	5.2°	4.0°	4.0°	4.4°
Permanent Hardness	3.6°	3.8°	3.4°	2.8°	3.2°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃ to M.O. ..	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.2
Acidity in terms of CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.020	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.7
Free Chlorine ..	0.2	1.5	Nil	0.1	Nil
Appearance	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Slightly Turbid and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).
(Hardness expressed in degrees).

- (iii) As will be seen from the serial Tables above, the plumbo-solvency of the raw water which is somewhat acid is, after treatment and filtration, completely removed. The treatment consists of adding sufficient lime to the raw water to leave in the filtered water an alkalinity of 1 gr. p. gall. CaCo_3 (or 1.4 parts per 100,000) and a pH value of 7.3 to 7.5 The Tables show a final pH value of 6.85 to 7.1, but I understand from the Waterworks Engineer that the results obtained in his Department are consistently as given here. It appears that different methods of estimating the pH value give rather varying results.
- (iv) The gathering grounds which are principally uninhabited moorland were acquired by the Corporation in order to have full control and thus prevent any possible contamination. The greatest possible supervision is exercised over the whole of the gathering ground area and any possible sources of contamination are usually dealt with by preventing their coming into being. As a final precaution the water is chlorinated after filtration.
- (v) All the dwelling houses and all the population in the City are supplied directly from public water mains.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(By William Roberts, Chief Sanitary Inspector):

General Remarks.

The work of sanitary administration during the past twelve months has been carried on with difficulty, and no major changes have to be recorded. The shortage of labour and materials shows signs of becoming less severe, and it seems likely that the position will continue to improve. Since the war much maintenance work has been held in abeyance, and many dwelling houses have suffered in consequence of this curtailment. It therefore will be necessary to make the best use of the facilities and supplies as they become available, and use them economically and to the best advantage. During 1948 the remedy of the more urgent defects has been dealt with, and this to a certain extent has made the lot of the tenant more tolerable. At the same time it should be mentioned that there seems to be a regrettable tendency on the part of some tenants to neglect trivial repairs. It is recognised that the landlord is responsible for structural repair, but the tenants could do a great deal in these difficult times to help themselves by doing minor jobs in the home which no doubt would be of the utmost value in assisting to preserve the comfort and amenity of the home. It has to be remembered that whilst wages and cost of materials have increased generally, the rents of the majority of houses remain at the 1939 level. It is felt that whilst not wishing to absolve the owners in the matter of repairs to their property it is not unreasonable to expect tenants to take a share in carrying out the minor jobs which can be done so easily as and when they arise.

It will be seen in the section of the report dealing with housing that progress has been made in the provision of new houses, and it is pleasing to know that the Ministry of Health are now giving attention to the question of the unfit house. It therefore appears hopeful that during 1949 some action for restarting house clearance and the more extensive repair and reconditioning of houses will be forthcoming.

The department has been constantly endeavouring during the year to see that the public is adequately protected in regard to the foodstuffs they buy. It is found that steady progress has continued in the matter of prevention of contamination of foodstuffs both during preparation, storage and distribution. The distributors of food are generally making a serious attempt

to carry out their obligations to improve the hygienic standard at their establishments. The same may be said in regard to restaurants and canteens, which are subject to systematic inspection. The importance of a high standard of cleanliness both during preparation, storage and distribution cannot be too strongly emphasised and a tremendous responsibility rests on those persons engaged in this work. The seriousness of the consequences which might ensue from carelessness is not always appreciated by people engaged on food preparation, and in consequence it is important to realise the necessity for taking all measures likely to promote conditions that will in the long run lead to a perfect food hygiene.

The milk supply has throughout the year been under constant observation, and on the whole a steady improvement both as to its chemical and bacteriological content has been maintained.

It will be seen that whilst the progress on sanitary administration generally leaves much to be desired it can be safely predicted that the future holds out some hope for a return to more normal conditions.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made	13,500
Dwellinghouses.	
Ordinary	601
re Notifiable Disease	389
Housing Act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance of Buildings)	86
Applications for Municipal Houses	635
Municipal Houses inspected prior to re-letting ..	59
Sanitary Conveniences.	
Water Closets	735
Trough Closets	170
Privies and Pail Closets	22
Urinals	61
Refuse Storage.	
Ashplaces	117
Ashbins	1,664

Drains and Sewers.

Drains	241
Sewers	177
Street Gullies	26

Factories.

Factories (with mechanical power)	430
Factories (without mechanical power)	52
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens and stables)	8
Outworkers	9

Food Storage, Preparation, etc.

Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	28
Bakehouses (without mechanical power)	154
Cowsheds	68
Dairies, Milk shops, Milk stores	318
Fishmongers' shops and stalls	22
Fruit and Vegetable shops and stores (including hawkers' stores)	23
Fish frying premises	254
Food warehouses	43
Ice Cream premises	101
Markets (borough)	185
Slaughterhouses (borough)	297
Slaughterhouses (private)	37

Miscellaneous.

Animals, Poultry, etc.	30
Accumulations—Manure	19
Other than Manure	66
Common Lodging Houses	12
Canal Boats	28
Dangerous structures	14
Entertainment Houses	21
Houses let in lodgings	7
Meetings with owners and tradesmen	206
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses, refuse tips, etc.)	98
Offensive trades—excluding fish fryers	12
Piggeries	111
Special Notice of slaughter	46
Schools	8
Shops (Shops Act)	396
Smoke Observations	135

Sanitary Inspections	4,156
Special visits (not classified).. .. .	341
Visits to premises re rat infestation	419
Van Dwellings.. .. .	58
Yards and courts	305

Notices Served.

Informal notices served	265
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1947)	278
Statutory notices served	76
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1947)	81
Notices outstanding at end of 1948	43
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	394
Verbal notices given and complied with for the remedy of defects, etc.	461
Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc.	254
Matters referred to the City Engineer	193
Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer	—
Complaints received	1,004
Complaints confirmed	891
Nuisances found	59

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

- (a) Proceedings were instituted against one owner in respect of the non-compliance with four notices served under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Nuisance Orders were made. The Justices ordered that the works specified in the Abatement Notice should be carried out within three months. An order was made for the payment of 8/- costs.
- (b) In another case proceedings were taken against an owner for the non-compliance with a notice served under Section 92 of the Act. It was reported to the Justices that instructions had been given for the necessary works to be executed and in consequence the case was adjourned for one month. In the meantime the notice was complied with.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dwellinghouses.

Water supply improved	9
Cleansed	32
Vermin infested (disinfested)	23
Overcrowding abated	10
Dampness remedied	154
Roofs repaired	96
Eavespouts or downspouts repaired	99
Rain water fall pipes disconnected	15
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed	25
Internal walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	97
Ventilation improved	21
Windows repaired	38
New floors laid or repaired	19
Fireplaces, ovens or set pots repaired	53
Washing accommodation provided or improved	19
Doors repaired	8
Yards paved	7
Yards cleansed	12
Lighting improved	1
Food store improved	2
Dangerous Structures removed	13
Coal stores improved	4

Drains.

Repaired	45
Drains choked	109
Drains cleansed by owners	109

Sinks.

New sinks provided	3
Sink waste pipes trapped	1
Sink waste pipes repaired	43
Other waste pipes repaired	2

Water Closets.

Cleansed or limewashed	39
Repaired	128
Additional provided	3
Re-constructed	3

Urinals.

Cleansed or improved	..	..	..	..	3
Repaired	..	..	..	..	3
Abolished	..	..	..	..	2

Accumulations removed.

Manure	..	..	..	..	19
Other than manure	..	..	..	..	66
Animals, poultry, etc., nuisances abated	..	..			11

Piggeries.

Swine removed	..	..	..	..	1
Premises improved	..	..	..	..	9

Ashbins and ashplaces.

Moveable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops and stores)	..	..	..	..	39
Moveable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits..	..	..	..	..	90
Dry ashplaces abolished	..	..	..	..	29

Closet Accommodation.

The total closet accommodation in the City is as follows :—

Water closets	..	..	..	..	..	18,567
Trough water closets	..	..	..	..	..	149
Privies	..	..	..	..	..	25
Pail closets	..	..	..	..	..	10

During the year, 315 water closets were fixed in new and existing property.

A total of 21 trough closets have been abolished and 149 of this type of convenience remain. The closets are situated in the following Municipal Wards: North Westgate (21), South Westgate (10), St. John's (17), Eastmoor (8), Northgate (19), Kirkgate (10), Primrose Hill (29), Calder (35). In each case the convenience serves a dwelling house.

It is pleasing to report that steady progress has been made on the conversion of trough closets into the modern wash down type of convenience. It is expected that by the end of 1949 a further 47 conveniences will have been dealt with, leaving 102 closets all of which serve properties where action is contemplated under the Housing Act by clearance.

The closets converted during 1948 were dealt with by action under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the cost was shared on a half cost basis between the respective owners and the Corporation.

No change has taken place in the number of privy closets, 22 being attached to dwellinghouses and 3 are used in connection with workshops. All the closets are situated in areas not provided with a sewerage system.

One pail closet was dispensed with during the year and of the ten pail closets remaining, 6 are attached to dwellinghouses and 4 serve a workshop. All the premises concerned are situated far removed from a sewerage system.

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

The following is a summary giving details of the operation of the provisions of Section 125 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924.

Total number of ashbins on the maintenance scheme at the end of 1947	.. .. .	5,050
Number of ashbins placed on maintenance during 1948 :—		
Ashbins supplied by the Corporation	..	559
Ashbins supplied by the Owner	.. ..	57
Total number of ashbins on maintenance at the end of 1948	.. .. .	5,666
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1948	.. ..	330

Notes on Smoke Abatement.

Special attention has been given during the year to atmospheric pollution, and it has been possible to resume regular periodic observations of the chimneys at factories in the City. Details of the observations made are set out in Table I. and show that the emission of black smoke was observed in twenty-two cases out of a total of 135 observations, the periods of emission of black smoke ranging from half a minute to ten minutes in the half hour observation.

In each case where the emission of black smoke was observed the engineer in charge of the plant was interviewed and the problem discussed. It was generally found that every effort to promote efficiency was being made and in no case was it considered necessary to serve a notice under the Public Health Act, 1936.

The survey of all steam raising plants connected with factories, mentioned in the Annual Report for 1947, was completed in May, 1948, but did not reveal any marked changes in plant or technique. It is interesting to note that at twelve plants hand stoking had given place to mechanical methods of stoking, and in two cases the use of oil fuel had superseded the coal previously used.

The results of the examination of soot deposits collected at the two deposit gauges in the City show that in 1948 a slight decrease was recorded at the Clarence Park Station and an increased deposit at the Art Gallery Station as compared with the figures for 1947. Recorded deposits are set out in Tables II. and III.

It is disturbing to find that no improvement is being made in this important matter, and until we are able to find an acceptable substitute for the open fire the progress will continue to be slow. At the same time it may be said that the public in general is becoming more conscious of the need for smoke abatement, a need impressed on many people during the latter part of the year when the City was enveloped in dense fog for a continuous period of eleven days. The deposit of soot and dirt left in the trail of the fog was tremendous and entailed a lot of labour to clear it away.

Of course, we are living in very difficult times and undoubtedly the inferior fuels being used are an important factor in the amount of smoke emitted and the resultant deposits. Until the fuel problem is satisfactorily solved it is unlikely that any progress in the purification of the atmosphere will be effected. The attention at present being given to the question of proper fuels and also the various schemes being installed as a means of providing sources of heat may in the long run prove of substantial value to smoke abatement.

At the Wakefield Technical College a course in Boiler House Practice was arranged for the Winter Session 1948-49. The Principal of the College informs me that the course commenced in September, 1948, and attracted an enrolment of only eight students. In the fourteenth week the course had to be closed as the poor attendance did not warrant its continuation. The support received by this course was most disappointing but it is intended to offer a similar course during the 1949-50 Session if there is a sufficient demand.

A series of nine lectures dealing with the operation and maintenance of fuel using plant was given at the Technical College early in the year. The lectures were intended for Works and Plant Engineers and attracted an enrolment of 27.

The analysis of deposits collected from the gauges has continued to be carried out by J. H. Garner, Esq., B.Sc., Chief Inspector of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board, and we have to tender our thanks for his continued interest and assistance.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Table I.

Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1948.

No. of Boilers	No. of Observations	Dense black smoke—mins. in the $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.							
		Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	4	5	5-10
1	54	50	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
2	37	25	2	3	2	1	1	—	3
3	33	28	—	2	—	1	1	—	1
4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilns and furnaces	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	135	113	3	8	2	2	2	1	4

Table II.
Monthly Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges,
1947 and 1948.

Month	Tons of total solids per square mile			
	Clarence Park Station		Art Gallery Station	
	1948	1947	1948	1947
January	12.27	7.44	20.76	13.73
February	8.85	18.61	18.59	12.33
March	9.79	23.37	22.56	31.39
April	10.26	9.76	24.60	25.32
May	11.23	14.42	17.09	27.62
June	9.29	9.36	36.15	18.26
July	11.37	7.88	10.20	15.13
August	14.79	4.63	25.89	7.83
September ..	5.90	9.62	9.93	17.86
October	7.91	7.98	18.59	16.83
November ..	5.47	9.02	14.86	No record
December ..	12.94	9.59	18.26	14.53
Average per month	10.00	10.97	19.79	18.26

Table III.
Annual Record of Soot Deposits in Standard Gauges
in Wakefield from 1939 to 1948.

Year (Monthly average)	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile	
	Clarence Park Station	Art Gallery Station
1939	8.42	21.99
1940	12.97	25.64
1941	10.84	24.25
1942	8.96	21.15
1943	11.58	26.09
1944	12.65	22.05
1945	14.96	17.39
1946	9.89	17.94
1947	10.97	18.26
1948	10.00	19.79

RODENT CONTROL.

Work on the survey of the City, under Ministry Circular N.S. 12, was completed in the early part of 1948. The general work on the destruction of rats and mice has continued to be carried out by the two rodent operators on the same lines as hitherto. The methods employed are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and from the details set out below it will be seen that much useful work has been done.

Regular and systematic inspections are made at premises which are liable to become infested and in this way measures are taken to prevent any infestation becoming extensive. As previously stated, Wakefield contains many old buildings and whilst much has been done to render them proof against infestation, in many cases the only satisfactory solution to this problem would be the reconstruction of the buildings concerned. It therefore be seen that a regular survey is desirable if the rat population is to be reduced to a minimum.

During the year the required maintenance treatment of the sewers was carried out by the City Engineer's Department.

Details of the operations carried out during the year are set out below.

Business premises treated	149
Private dwellings treated	89
Corporation properties treated	13
Properties surveyed	5,792
Baits laid	19,321
Estimated number of rats destroyed ..	4,253

CANAL BOATS.

During 1948, 28 canal boats were inspected and the boats were occupied by 56 adults and 1 child (males 55, females 1, Children 1 female). All the boats were found to comply with the requirements of the Act and Regulations.

No boats were registered during the year, and the number remaining on the register is two.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at the end of 1948	..	..	2
For both sexes..	..	..	1
For men only ..	..	..	1
Number of persons for which registered	..	..	143

The registered accommodation remains the same as in 1947, and the two houses have been regularly inspected throughout the year. The two houses are old and having regard to the limited facilities available have been maintained in a reasonable condition.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on register at end of 1948	..	..	7
Total accommodation (adults)	..	..	214

These houses have been regularly inspected and were invariably found to be clean and satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registration of Cowkeepers, etc.

Cowkeepers with premises within the City..	..	12
Milk Purveyors resident in the City (including 61 with shop premises registered for the sale of milk in the sealed bottles in which it is delivered at the premises)	.. .. .	92
Milk Purveyors from outside the City	.. ..	30
Milk Purveyors added to the Register during the year	.. .. .	17
Milk Purveyors discontinued business during the year	.. .. .	11

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 154 samples of the several grades of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. The results of the tests show that of the 154 samples, 117 or 76 per cent. were satisfactory. The following tables set out in detail the nature of the samples and the results of the examination.

Table I.

(a) No. of Samples Taken. (b) Result of Examination

RESULT OF EXAMINATION																		
GRADE OF MILK																		
Month	ORDINARY		ACCREDITED		TUBERCULIN TESTED		TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)		PASTEURISED		STERILISED		METHYLENE BLUE TEST		PHOSPHATASE TEST			
	Produced inside City	Produced outside City	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	No.	Unsatisfactory	Percentage	No.	Unsatisfactory	Percentage
Jan.	1	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	2	20.0	2	—	—
Feb.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	16.6	1	—	—
Mar.	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	3	27.3	3	—	—
April	6	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	15	3	20.0	4	—	—
May	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	3	25.0	5	—	—
June	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	19	11	57.9	7	—	—
July	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	3	27.3	4	—	—
Aug.	1	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	5	—	20	5	25.0	8	—	—
Sept.	1	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	16	3	18.7	7	—	—
Oct.	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	12	—	—	4	—	—
Nov.	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	3	21.4	2	—	—
Dec.	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—
Totals	21	71	6	2	—	2	—	12	26	9	—	5	154	37	24.0	52	—	—

Table II.

Details of Samples which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

Ungraded Milk.

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
92	33	1 in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour 5 in 1 hour 1 in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours 4 in 2 hours 4 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours 2 in 3 hours 4 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours 6 in 4 hours 3 in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours 2 in 5 hours 1 in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Pasteurised Milk.

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
47	3	1 less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hour 2 soured, not applied

Accredited Milk.

No. taken	No. unsatisfactory	Decolourised in
8	1	1 in 4 hours

Thirty-five samples of "Pasteurised" milk, twelve samples of "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" milk and five of Sterilised milk were subjected to the Phosphatase Test. In all cases the results of the test were satisfactory showing that the milk had been properly processed.

Seven samples of milk were examined by animal inoculation for tuberculosis infection and all gave negative results.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46.

Number of licences in operation during 1948 . . . 49

Licences were issued under the following conditions:—

26 licences to retail Tuberculin Tested milk, 8 of which were supplementary licences.

13 licences to retail Pasteurised milk, 4 of which were supplementary licences.

1 licence to Pasteurise milk.

3 licences to produce Accredited milk.

4 licences to produce, bottle and sell Accredited milk.

2 Supplementary Licences for the sale of Accredited milk.

A total of 19 additional licences to retail designated milks was issued during the year and were mostly for the distribution of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Milk.

General Remarks on Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the City has continued to receive special attention both at the source of production and during course of distribution. The samples submitted for bacteriological examination reached the record number of 154 and the results of the tests made for bacterial content show an improvement on the previous year. The figures show that 76.0 per cent. of the samples were found to be satisfactory. The number of producers of milk in the City remained the same 12 and the number of milch cows forming the several herds at approximately 210.

The census of milk consumed in the City showed that the daily consumption from all sources was 5,389 gallons and of this total only 320 gallons was produced within the City.

The milk distributed daily in the City under special designations was as follows : Tuberculin Tested (Certified) 8 gallons ; Accredited 213 gallons ; Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) 276 gallons ; Pasteurised 2,797 gallons. All this milk is sold in properly capped bottles, and in addition 113 gallons of ordinary milk were distributed in bottles.

The amount of milk distributed in bottles is 3,407 gallons or 63 per cent. of the total consumed.

The total quantity of milk subject to some form of heat treatment was 4,551 gallons. The total milk consumed shows an increase of 1,077 gallons on the figures for 1947, and the daily amount consumed per head of the population was 0.74 of a pint against 0.59 of a pint in 1947.

Of the 12 milk producers on the register seven hold a licence for the production of Accredited milk. The premises concerned with the production and distribution of milk are subject to regular inspection, and on the whole every effort is being made to produce a clean and wholesome supply.

ICE CREAM.

The manufacture and distribution of ice cream has received careful attention during the year. At the end of the year, premises on the Register under Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, numbered 38. Three of these were premises used for the manufacture and storage of ice cream, the remainder being used for storage and sale only.

The premises used for the manufacture and distribution of ice cream have been kept under constant supervision and have generally been found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. Improvements have been made at the places used for the manufacture of ice cream in order to meet the requirements of the Regulations. Whilst everything is being done to ensure that the commodity is manufactured and stored under the best hygienic conditions it is found that distribution in public thoroughfares calls for drastic improvement. To a certain extent the local authority is hampered due to the fact that those vendors who hawk ice cream in the City but have premises in some other area are only required to register with the authority in whose area the premises are situated. The condition of vehicles used for street hawking is receiving attention, with a view to giving better protection against contamination and providing adequate means for the cleansing of equipment and the personal cleanliness of employees.

During the year, 76 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and the results of the tests are set out in Tables I, II, and III.

Table I.

Total Number of samples	Number and percentage in each Grade			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
76	43 (56%)	63 (83%)	11 (14%)	2 (3%)

Table II.

Samples obtained from local Registered Manufacturers.

Total number of samples	Number and percentage in each Grade			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
46	27 (59%)	34 (74%)	11 (24%)	1 (2%)

Table III.

Samples obtained from Registered Retailers.

Total number of samples	Number and percentage in each Grade			
	Grade 1	Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
30	16 (53%)	29 (97%)	—	1 (3%)

The grades shown in the tables are the provisional grades of a system of grading under a Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health as follows :—

<i>Provisional Grade</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue</i>
1	4½ hours or more.
2	2½ to 4 hours.
3	½ to 2 hours.
4	0 hours.

The Ministry suggests that it would be reasonable to expect about 50 per cent. of samples throughout the year to fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3 and none into Grade 4.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 262 samples (159 formal and 103 informal) of food and drugs were submitted to the City Analyst (Mr. C. H. Manley) for analysis under the above Act. This number represents 4.5 samples for each thousand of the population of the City (i.e. 57,910) and is above the standard of 3 per thousand suggested by the Ministry of Health.

The following table sets out the comparative numbers of adulterated samples found for the past five years.

Year	TOTAL SAMPLES			MILK SAMPLES		
	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1944	248	9	3.63	146	7	4.86
1945	256	20	7.81	152	7	4.60
1946	257	27	10.50	160	11	6.93
1947	255	16	6.27	153	4	2.61
1948	262	25	9.54	155	13	8.38

Proceedings instituted in respect of Adulterated Samples.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
218	Sale of Gin of a Strength lower than 35 degrees under proof.	Licensee summoned under Section 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Fined £10 and £1 16s. 9d. costs.
283	Sale of Salad Dressing deficient in edible vegetable oil and egg yolk solids.	Vendor and servant summoned under Food Standards (Salad Cream and Mayonnaise) Order, 1945. Vendor and servant each fined £5.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Licences were renewed in respect of 11 private slaughterhouses during 1948.

A total of 46 special notices of slaughter outside general slaughtering hours were received during the year. The notices referred to Cottager's pigs, and in each instance a licence to slaughter had been granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

A total of 39 licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued during the year, 37 were renewals of existing licences and two were new licences.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1948.

The control of slaughtering has continued to be under the Ministry of Food as required by the Licensing (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1940.

<i>Animals</i>				<i>Ministry of Food, Borough Slaughterhouse</i>
Cows	..	..	..	885
Heifers	..	..	..	1,107
Bulls	..	..	..	67
Bullocks	..	..	..	2,139
Calves	..	..	..	1,228
Pigs ..	..	..	..	724
Sheep	..	..	..	13,476
Total ..				19,626

A total of 19,626 animals were slaughtered in 1948 compared with 19,063 in the previous year—an increase of 563.

The number of cows slaughtered has decreased by	224
The number of heifers slaughtered has decreased by	9
The number of bulls slaughtered has increased by	6
The number of bullocks slaughtered has increased by	44
The number of calves slaughtered has increased by	438
The number of pigs slaughtered has decreased by	2
The number of sheep slaughtered has increased by	310

Condemnation of Unsound Food.

<i>Food</i>	<i>Number of Condemna- tions</i>	<i>Weight Stones</i>
Bacon	2	3
Bread	7	799
Cheese	3	3
Eggs (Shell—132 doz.)	2	—
Fish (Fresh)	22	148
Fish (Cured)	19	41
Fruit (Fresh)	5	60
Fruit (Dried)	4	29
Flour	5	3
Malted Food	1	3
Malted Soya Cream	1	3
Marmalade, Jam, etc.	27	14
Meat	2,821	7,497
Pickles (70 jars)	2	5
Puddings	7	5
Pudding and Cake Mixtures	8	3
Rabbits	6	25
Sago	1	9
Sugar	3	9
Tomato Juice (86 jars)	5	16
Vegetables (Fresh)	2	54
Vegetables (Dried)	5	18
Small amounts of various other foods	18	6
	2,976	8,753

Condemnation of Unsound Food, continued.

<i>Canned Foodstuffs</i>	<i>Number of Cans</i>	<i>Number of Condemna- tions</i>	<i>Weight Stones</i>
Meat	1,323	324	170
Milk	2,044	211	152
Vegetables	2,336	551	229
Fish	1,768	279	276
Fruit	2,646	203	135
	10,117	1,568	962
TOTALS ..	10,117	4,544	9,715

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,313	885	1,228	13,476	724
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole Carcases	1	12	6	12	7
Part Carcase or Organ	366	143	1	54	45
Percentage of the number inspected	11.07	17.51	0.57	0.49	7.18
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole Carcases	17	66	1	—	19
Part Carcase or Organ	395	379	—	—	21
Percentage of the number inspected	12.43	50.28	0.08	—	5.52

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

During the year 15 animals were sent to the Borough Slaughterhouse by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Twelve whole carcasses together with edible offal, and some part or organ of the remaining three carcasses were condemned. The total weight of these condemnations being 456 stones.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1948.

<i>Trade.</i>						<i>Number.</i>
Tripe Boiling	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gut Scraping	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rag and Bone Dealing	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	7

The premises have been regularly inspected throughout the year and are generally found to comply with the Byelaws governing this class of business.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 1948, 18 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting various contraventions of the Act and in 7 of these cases the various defects were remedied before the end of the year. Defects were also remedied in respect of 5 notices which had been outstanding at the end of 1947.

Outworkers (Section 110).

Notification was received of 5 persons employed as outworkers. In 3 cases the premises in which the work was carried out were found to be wholesome and satisfactory and in the other 2 cases it was found that no outwork was being done at the premises mentioned in the notification.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>			<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>		
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	102	52	2		—
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	275	430	14		—
Totals	377	482	16		—

II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found.</i>					<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>		
Want of cleanliness	28	25	—	3		—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—		—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—		—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—		—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—		—
Sanitary conveniences						
(a) insufficient	5	—	—	4		—
(b) unsuitable or defective	26	25	—	7		—
(c) not separate for sexes	9	7	—	2		—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	10	9	—	2		—
Totals	78	66	—	18		—

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

The above Act requires that certain businesses shall be registered with the Corporation and details of the registrations under the various sections are given below.

Section 109.

(a) Any person, other than a person keeping open shop, who sells, offers or exposes for sale meat, fish, fruit or vegetables from a cart, etc., and

(b) Any premises used or proposed to be used as storage for such food.

Number on Register at end of 1948 59

Section 110.

Premises used or intended to be used for (a) the sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream ; (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food for sale.

Number on register at end of 1948 :—

(a)	Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	38
(b)	Preserved Meat, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	38

Section 154.

Registration of hairdressers' and barbers' premises.

Number on register at the end of 1948 70

The various premises which are registered under this Act have been subject to periodic inspection when it was found that the several businesses were carried on in a satisfactory manner.

HOUSING.

New Houses erected during 1948.

<i>Size of House, i.e., number of habitable rooms</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Built by Corporation</i>	<i>Built by private enterprise</i>
3 rooms	—	—	—
4 rooms	24	19	5
5 rooms	248	232	16
Totals	272	251	21

Overcrowding.

The overcrowded house is one of the pressing social problems still remaining to be solved, and whilst progress is being made on new house construction the demand exceeds the supply. It is impossible to give an accurate picture of the extent of overcrowding in the City, at the same time we do know that it exists in a fairly large way. During 1948, it was found necessary to enquire into the circumstances of overcrowding at 48 houses, and in twenty-seven cases gross overcrowding existed. The circumstances of all overcrowding cases are sent to the Housing Management Department, in order that consideration may be given to the family being granted a municipal house.

Houses dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936.

No action was taken with regard to the clearance of unfit houses during 1948, but it is expected that when the position with regard to housing accommodation has become eased attention will be directed to this important public health matter. It is to be hoped that plans will soon be coming along for re-starting the clearance of unfit houses and the more extensive repair and reconditioning of houses.

During the year 15 families occupying houses in Clearance Areas were re-housed.

Houses Demolished.

During the year it was necessary for 26 houses included in Clearance Areas to be demolished on account of decay of the buildings and in consequence becoming unsafe and likely to cause injury.

Vermin Infestation.

During 1948 the following work in connection with the disinfection of houses found to be infested with bed bugs was carried out.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|----|---|
| (1) Number of municipal houses fumigated | .. | 3 |
| (2) Number of privately owned houses fumigated | .. | 5 |

The privately owned houses were disinfested at the expense of the owners, four of the houses being fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide Gas and one sprayed with insecticide.

The disinfection of verminous houses on municipal estates is carried out by the application of Hydrogen Cyanide Gas. Where the infested house is part of a block and hydrogen cyanide gas is used, then the whole of the block is vacated and in some instances this involves the vacation of four houses. The tenants of all the houses to be fumigated are requested to leave the premises for a period of 48 hours and an allowance, varying with the circumstances, is paid to tenants required to do this.

In cases where hydrogen cyanide gas is not used the houses are treated by spraying with insecticidal fluids.

All the houses of prospective municipal tenants are inspected prior to taking up the new tenancy and if found verminous, fumigation of the furniture and household effects is carried out by van removal and hydrogen cyanide gas fumigation, the gas being applied at the Old Fever Hospital, Disinfection Station. After treatment the furniture is taken to the new house on the same day. All this work is carried out by a firm of fumigation contractors.

During the year 25 loads of furniture from 50 houses were dealt with for tenants taking over municipal houses.

All bedding and soft furniture are treated by steam disinfection at the Old Fever Hospital, Disinfection Station, Park Lodge Lane, Wakefield.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1948.

(By C. H. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.I.C.)

The following analyses were made during 1948 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943 :—

Foods	..	..	223
Drugs	..	..	39
			<hr/>
Total	..	..	262
			<hr/>

The table on pages 68-70 details the articles submitted by the Sampling Officers for analysis.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 11.8, as compared with 6.3 and 11.3 for 1947 and 1946 respectively.

FOODS.

Milk.

Of 155 samples, 13 samples were unsatisfactory, 5 containing added water, 5 being fat deficient and 3 fat deficient and also containing added water.

The average composition of all the samples was :—

	1948	1947	<i>Sale of Milk Regulations require at least:—</i>
Non-fatty solids ..	8.66%	8.67%	8.50%
Fat	3.58%	3.58%	3.00%
			<hr/>
Total solids ..	12.24%	12.25%	11.50%
			<hr/>

The 13 unsatisfactory samples had the following compositions :—

No.	Non-fatty solids	Fat	Adulteration or Irregularity
146	8.40%	3.50%	1.9% Added water
154	8.41%	3.65%	1.1% „ „
156	8.30%	7.50%	0.7% „ „
164	8.36%	6.00%	0.7% „ „
183	8.20%	4.20%	2.5% „ „

<i>No.</i>	<i>Non-fatty solids</i>	<i>Fat</i>	<i>Adulteration or Irregularity</i>
215	8.23%	2.70%	10.0% Fat deficient
220	8.40%	2.64%	12.0% „ „
221	8.48%	2.64%	12.0% „ „
231	8.63%	2.85%	5.0% „ „
267	8.95%	2.79%	7.0% „ „
188	8.35%	2.61%	1.2% Added water
			13.0% Fat deficient
279	8.35%	2.79%	0.7% Added water
			7.0% Fat deficient
284	8.20%	2.70%	1.2% Added water
			10.0% Fat deficient

No legal proceedings were instituted in any of the cases.

The following analyses other than milk were reported as unsatisfactory :—

Self Raising Flour (No. 327).

This informal sample contained only 0.32% available carbon dioxide instead of the minimum 0.40% required by the Food Standards (Self-Raising Flour) Order, 1946, thus representing a 20 per cent. deficiency. A formal sample (No. 349) obtained from the same source was satisfactory, containing 0.40%.

Gin (No. 218).

This formal sample, submitted as the third part of three double gins purchased at a Wakefield Hotel, was found to contain 5 per cent. excess water. On proceedings being instituted, it was stated by the Defence that in error the Sampling Officer had been served from a bottle which the woman licensee kept for her own use when customers asked her to have a drink : spirits were not put out for sale during luncheon time because there was no call for them, but were put out in the evening over the optics. A fine of £10 was imposed and defendant ordered to pay £1 9s. 6d. costs.

Ice Cream.

Six out of eight samples analysed had fat contents of only 0.8% to 2.3% as against an expected 8 per cent. minimum, and the 9.3% and 9.9% actually found in the two other samples submitted. It will be seen therefore that the position regarding the sale of ice cream is still very unsatisfactory.

Potted Meat (Nos. 160 and 261).

In my opinion these informal samples contained insufficient meat to justify the description, for which an 80% minimum was expected as against the 52.5% and 64% found. It was considered that the products should have been sold as "meat paste."

Salad Dressing (No. 2).

An informal sample having been found to fail to comply with the requirements of the Food Standards (Salad Cream and Mayonnaise) Order, 1945, a formal sample was purchased and analysed with very similar results.

This formal sample (No. 283) was found to contain no egg yolk solids and only 3% edible vegetable oil instead of at least 1.35% and 25% respectively, the corresponding deficiencies being 100% and 88%. The product proved to be an emulsion consisting of 76.5% water, 15.5% soya flour, 3.5% acetic acid and 4.5% gum, flavouring, etc. It transpired that, as delivered by the suppliers in half gallon jars, it bore the required disclaimer labels stating "that this product is not a salad cream or mayonnaise and does not comply with the statutory standards prescribed for these products." The salad dressing however, was exposed for sale in unlabelled one pound jars into which it had been filled on the premises of the retailers. On proceedings being instituted the retailers were fined £5 for selling salad dressing of an inferior standard and the branch manager £5 for aiding and abetting.

Salmon Paste (No. 368).

This informal sample contained only 58% fish calculated as Salmon instead of the 70% minimum required by The Meat Products, etc. (Maximum Prices) Order, 1948, (17.1% deficient).

Of the genuine samples attention is drawn to the following as being of special interest:—

Apple Juice (2).

This was examined in both its natural and concentrated forms. The latter was found to be six times the strength of the former, its total solids amounting to 62%. It contained 260 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservation.

Baking Powder (2).

These possessed available carbon dioxide contents of 9.10% and 10.4% respectively, the statutory minimum being 8%.

Custard Powder (1).

The one sample received consisted of a mixture of approximately 90% maize and 10% arrowroot, coloured and flavoured.

Fruit Malt Syrup (1).

The approximate composition of this was: 46% bilberry juice; 51% malt extract; 3% colour and flavouring.

Polony (1).

This had a 43% meat content, the minimum Statutory requirement being 30%.

Sausages (6).

These had meat contents varying from 47% to 68%.

"Sweepat."

This was a sweetened margarine containing 69% sugar, 26% fat and 5% water.

DRUGS.

The following samples were found to be unsatisfactory:—

Borax & Honey (No. 128).

This informal sample contained only 8% borax instead of the 10% required by the British Pharmacopoeia, 1932, a 20% deficiency being indicated. The retailer, on being interviewed, stated that he had purchased 1 dozen two ounce bottles from a firm of Leeds manufacturers, who on being communicated with by the Town Clerk, regretted the error and gave assurance that everything possible would be done to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

Cold and Influenza Mixture (2) (Informal).

These represented two sample bottles of the same brands, the first being received on 13th February and consisting of a green liquid (No. 157). According to the formula on the label it contained in each half fluid ounce (equivalent to 1 tablespoon, which was the recommended dose) $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains aspirin, 15 grs. potassium citrate and 20 minims syrup of tolu, the whole being dissolved in chloroform water. The potassium citrate caused the solution of the aspirin, which would otherwise have been present as a sediment. Analysis revealed that instead of there being 3.4% dissolved aspirin present, there was 2.7% salicylic acid. By request a second bottle (No. 168) was obtained by the Sampling Officer and submitted on 11th March, aspirin being found absent in this also and in its place 2.6% salicylic acid. Subsequent investigation showed that a 3.4% solution of aspirin in a 6.8% sodium citrate solution (the proportion in which the potassium citrate was present) gradually changes into one of salicylic acid, and that, although no appreciable change occurs in the first 2 days after dispensing, transformation is almost complete after 17 days.

There was no suggestion of any fraud involved in the manufacture of this particular medicine, which bore the name of a very well known firm. Indeed, analysis strongly suggested that aspirin had been actually introduced. It appeared however, that the manufacturers were quite unaware of the fact that in the presence of potassium citrate it is rapidly transformed into salicylic acid, a drug which may have undesirable effects upon patients who are sensitive to its reactions.

On being informed of this, the retailers withdrew their remaining stock from sale, and the manufacturers withdrew the product from the market, stating their intention to work in future to an entirely new formula.

Iodised Throat Tablets (No. 239).

Analysis of this informal sample showed that the tablets contained no menthol (as against the 0.27% claimed) and only one-sixth of the amount of Iodine corresponding to the 1.66% Tincture of Iodine stated. The manufacturers, on being communicated with, considered that the deficiency was due to age or storage and wrote to the pharmacist supplied by them suggesting a replacement of stock.

Liquorice Powder (No. 323) (Informal).

This was not the powder of peeled liquorice root (see B.P. 1932 under "Liquorice"), but Compound Liquorice Powder, which in addition to sugar and fennel, contains 8% sulphur (a laxative) and 16% senna (a purgative), liquorice itself being described in the B.P. Codex, 1934, as a demulcent and mild expectorant, and as a flavouring agent in Compound Liquorice Powder.

It is not suggested that this is a serious matter, but rather in the nature of an academic distinction, as it is doubtful if pure liquorice powder is normally offered for sale by retail. Moreover, although demanding Liquorice Powder, the present purchaser may have expected to receive Compound Liquorice Powder.

The foregoing report indicates the wide variety of food and drugs purchased for purposes of analysis within the City of Wakefield, and reveals some of the unexpected results obtained. This work is carried out systematically throughout the year, and in recording my findings I wish to pay tribute to the efficient part played by the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. Roberts) acting in his capacity as Senior Sampling Officer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.**Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.**

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1948.

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percentage adulteration
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Forml	Inf.	Total	
Foods :—							
Apple Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Apple Juice, concentrated	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chicken and Ham Roll..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cooking Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Currie Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self-Raising ..	—	3	3	—	1	1	33.3
Fruit Malt Syrup ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gelatine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gin	2	—	2	1	—	1	50
Gravy Salt	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	8	8	—	6	6	75
Jam, plum	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly Set.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Jelly, Table	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Tablets ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk	155	—	155	13	—	13	8.4
Mint Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil.. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Onion, dried	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Polony	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Potted Meat	—	2	2	—	2	2	100
Rum	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Salad Cream	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Salad Dressing	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
Salad, vegetable.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	159	46	205	15	10	25	

ARTICLE	No. Examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	159	46	205	15	10	25	
Salmon Paste	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Sausage	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Sausage, tomato ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Savoury Rolls	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Skimmed Milk Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
“ Sweepfat ”	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato Chutney ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar, malt	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar, non-brewed ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Foods	159	64	223	15	11	26	
Drugs :—							
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Basilicon Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Borax	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Borax and Honey	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Bronchial and Catarrh Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cold and Influenza Mixture	—	2	2	—	2	2	100
Cough Cure, “Fruligar”	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cough Mixture, Glempec	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cough Syrup, cherry ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	—	20	20	—	3	3	

ARTICLE	No. Examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	—	20	20	—	3	3	
Fever Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gregory Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gripe Cure	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Iodised Throat Tablets	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Linseed, Horehound and Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	100
Paraffin, Liquid.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Paraffin, medicinal purified	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Paregoric	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Petroleum Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Spirits of Sal Volatile ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sweet Spirits of Nitre ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Myrrh	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc and Caster Oil Cream.. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total Drugs	—	39	39	—	5	5	
Total Foods and Drugs	159	103	262	15	16	31	11.8

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received during the year in respect of infectious diseases other than tuberculosis and excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised was 1,358.

A statistical summary of the cases notified is set out in Table IV. and the work of the Snapethorpe Hospital is summarised in Table V.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1948 was 307 as compared with 133 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 165. The number of cases removed to Hospital was 263. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

One case was notified and removed to Hospital during 1948 as compared with 14 cases notified in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 47.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case was notified and removed to Hospital, where the patient died, during 1948, as compared with 13 cases notified in the previous year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The number of cases notified and removed to Hospital during 1948 was 3 as compared with 5 cases notified in the previous year.

Dysentery.

During 1948, 13 cases were notified as compared with 3 cases in the previous year.

Measles.

The number of cases notified during the year 1948 was 667 as compared with 974 in the previous year. Twenty-five cases were treated in Hospital and there was 1 death. The average for the previous 5 years was 500.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases notified during the year 1948 was 291 as compared with 145 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 160.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

As in previous years the Immunisation Clinic was held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, each Wednesday, commencing at 2 p.m.

During the year 1948 a total of 826 children received the full course of inoculation against Diphtheria at the Immunisation Clinic, viz. : 760 children under the age of 5 years, and 66 children in the age group 5-14 years inclusive. In addition, 52 children were immunised by general medical practitioners.

During the year 537 children (who had previously completed a full course of primary immunisation) were given a secondary or reinforcing injection.

The position regarding the immunisation of the child population at 31st December, 1948, is shown by the following table :—

	<i>Estimated Population mid-year 1948</i>	<i>Number of Children Immunised</i>	<i>Percentage of Child Population</i>
Age Group 0-4 years inclusive	4,998	2,485	49.7
Age Group 5-14 years inclusive	7,812	4,326	55.4
Total under 15 years ..	<u>12,810</u>	<u>6,811</u>	<u>53.2</u>

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Compiled by Miss C. Bell, Matron).

Scarlet Fever.

There were 359 completed cases in 1948. In 15 cases the diagnosis was revised : Morbilli 3, Rubella 11, not confirmed 1. The maximum number of days spent in Hospital was 127, the minimum 12, and the average 33.

Scarlet Fever—Complications.

Complication	Before Admission		After Admission	
	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age
Myocarditis	1	0.27	5	1.39
Arthritis	1	0.27	7	1.949
Coryza	1	0.27	—	—
Tonsillitis	—	—	14	3.898
Diarrhoea	1	0.27	—	—
Cervical Adenitis ..	91	25.34	32	8.9
Furunculosis of Ear ..	—	—	3	0.81
Peritonsillar Abscess ..	—	—	1	0.27
Rheumatism	—	—	3	0.81
Albuminuria	1	0.27	6	1.67
Conjunctivitis	—	—	1	0.27
Rhinitis	—	—	26	7.24
Urticaria	—	—	2	0.54
Impetigo	1	0.27	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	1	0.27
Morbilli	—	—	8	2.22
Bronchial Catarrh ..	2	0.54	—	—
Rubella	—	—	—	—
Seborrhoea	—	—	2	0.54
Extra Systoles	—	—	1	0.27
Bronchitis	2	0.54	1	0.27
Otorrhoea	3	0.81	13	3.62
Synovitis	1	0.27	—	—
Otalgia	—	—	4	1.11
Burns	1	0.27	—	—
Rhinorrhoea	1	0.27	5	1.39
Crushed Foot	1	0.27	—	—
Varicella	—	—	10	2.78
Paronychia	—	—	4	1.11

Scarlet Fever—Complications—continued.

Complication	Before Admission		After Admission	
	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age
Pertussis	—	—	5	1.39
Brachy-cardia	—	—	2	0.54
Serum Rash	—	—	2	0.54
Pityriasis Rosea	—	—	1	0.27
Septic Finger	—	—	4	1.11
Otitis Media	2	0.54	6	1.67
Sulphadiazine Rash	—	—	1	0.27
Endocarditis	—	—	1	0.27
Chorea	—	—	2	0.54
Herpes Zoster	—	—	1	0.27
Myositis	—	—	1	0.27
Vaginal Discharge	—	—	1	0.27
Parotitis	—	—	1	0.27
Stye	—	—	2	0.54

Duration of Disease on admission :—

Duration of Disease (in days)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	14	18
Number of Patients	24	126	109	67	16	9	2	2	2	1	1

Diphtheria.

There were 2 completed cases in 1948 (one of these was notified in 1947, and was a Nasal diphtheria). In 12 cases the diagnosis was revised: Tonsilitis 9, Peritonsillar abscess 1, not confirmed 2.

Antitoxin Serum was given to 6 cases, including revised diagnoses.

Maximum dose—20,000 units.

Minimum dose—4,000 units. Average dose 13,000 units.

Total amount given—68,000 units.

PNEUMONIA.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

Bronchitis 4, Pyelitis 1, Bronchitis and Diabetes Mellitus 1, Not confirmed 6.

MENINGITIS.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

Lobar Pneumonia 1 (died), Not confirmed 3.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

Scarlet Fever 1, Not confirmed 3.

ERYSIPELAS.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

Giant Urticaria 1.

MORBILLI.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

Rubella 1.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL STAFF.

Treated in the Wards—7, (Axillary Abscess 1, Cold 2, Tonsillitis 1, Pyelitis 1, Cystitis 1, Cellulitis of Face 1.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL STAFF.

Treated in the Wards of the Municipal Hospital—1. (Rubella).

Completed cases from outside the City treated in the Municipal Hospital—115.

Scarlet Fever 85, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 19, Dysentery 2, Diphtheria (Revised) 1, Meningitis (Revised) 1, Enteritis 2, Enteric Fever 1, Pneumonia 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 1, Anterior Poliomyelitis (Revised) 2.

Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases—Number of Patients per Month.

1948	Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria			Tuberculosis			Other Diseases			Total	
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Aver- age
January	50	33	45.74	1	0	0.41	15	7	10.54	13	7	11.12	76	64.67
February	48	43	46.1	1	0	0.41	16	15	15.89	13	6	9.79	77	72.2
March	42	32	37.06	2	0	1.22	16	15	15.9	9	6	7.03	66	62.35
April	36	28	31.6	2	0	0.6	15	13	14.36	8	6	7.16	58	53.93
May	30	23	26.77	2	0	0.74	14	11	12.7	10	5	7	53	48.1
June	38	23	30.13	1	0	0.02	15	13	13.96	11	5	7.9	62	52.63
July	38	32	34.74	2	0	0.77	17	15	15.48	9	6	7.25	65	58.51
August	38	16	27.35	2	0	1.09	16	14	15.48	10	6	7.51	62	51.41
September	25	17	20.6	1	1	1	16	14	14.83	8	4	6.2	48	42.53
October	31	23	28.48	2	1	1.09	14	13	13.54	8	5	6.29	56	49.5
November	33	25	27.73	1	0	0.3	15	14	14.53	5	2	3.03	52	46.46
December	31	22	26.45	2	1	1.09	16	15	15.39	10	2	5.77	52	48.03

Daily Number of Patients.

PATIENTS		No.	DATE
Maximum Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		50	January 27th
Minimum Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		16	August 28th
Average Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		30.95	
Maximum Total Number of Patients		77	February 6th
Minimum Total Number of Patients		38	September 4th
Average Total Number of Patients		53.82	

VACCINATION.

The repeal of the Vaccination Acts took effect on 4th July, 1948, and the office of Public Vaccinator came to an end. As from the 5th July (the date of the commencement of the new Health Service) vaccination was placed on an entirely voluntary basis.

In accordance with Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, Local Health Authorities were required to make arrangements with medical practitioners for the vaccination of persons in the area of the authority, and all medical practitioners in Wakefield were invited to take part in the scheme. Vaccine lymph is obtainable from the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street, Wakefield. Each practitioner was supplied with Record Cards, and the receipt of completed record cards from general practitioners will be the basis for the Authority's arrangements in paying the appropriate fees.

Vaccinations are also performed at the Child Welfare Centres, so that parents have the choice of having their children vaccinated either by their own doctors or by the doctors at the Child Welfare Centres.

During the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948, 116 Primary Vaccinations and 4 Re-vaccinations were performed. Prior to the commencement of the new arrangements, 166 certificates of Primary Vaccination had been received during the first 6 months of the year.

DISINFECTION.

During 1948, the following disinfection work was carried out :—

No. of Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	361
„ Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	429
„ Times Steam Disinfector used	..	..	..	..	170
„ Beds disinfected	..	..	..	..	309
„ Blankets disinfected	..	..	..	..	777
„ Sheets disinfected	..	..	..	..	432
„ Counterpanes disinfected	..	..	..	..	204
„ Pillows disinfected	..	..	..	..	616
„ Pairs of Curtains disinfected	..	..	..	..	126
„ Carpets disinfected	..	..	..	..	188
„ Pairs of Boots disinfected	..	..	..	..	49

No. of Articles of Men's Clothing disinfected	..	668
,, Articles of women's clothing disinfected	..	198
,, Articles of children's clothing disinfected	..	794
,, Dressings disinfected	.. ..	75
,, Sundry Articles disinfected	.. ..	62

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1948, including cases notified after death and cases transferred from other areas.

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1947).

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	36	3	33 (24)
Females	27	—	27 (16)
Totals	63	3	60 (40)

(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	2	—	2 (12)
Females	5	—	5 (8)
Totals	7	—	7 (20)

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, 1948.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	8	8	—	1	—	3	—	1
25—35 „	10	6	—	—	—	1	1	—
35—45 „	8	2	—	—	3	1	—	—
45—55 „	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 „	4	5	—	—	5	3	—	—
65 years and over ..	1	2	—	1	3	—	—	1
Totals	33	27	2	5	14	8	1	2

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

During 1948, 106 persons (including 5 transfers from other areas) were examined at, or in connection with, the Dispensary for the first time, and of those 46 were found to be tuberculous (45 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary), 58 were found to be non-tuberculous, 1 patient left the City before a diagnosis could be made and 1 patient remained undiagnosed at the end of the year. The total number of attendances at the Tuberculous Dispensary during 1948 was 1,131.

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of 1948.

	TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Pulmonary ..	188	103	80	1	4
Non-pulmonary	44	12	9	13	10
Totals ..	232	115	89	14	14

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(a) **Sanatorium Treatment.**

The Wakefield Corporation continued to use accommodation at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, Grange-over-Sands.

During 1948, 15 patients received sanatorium treatment, compared with 18 patients in the previous year.

At the end of 1948, 7 patients remained in residence.

(b) **Hospital Treatment for Advanced Cases. (Wakefield Snapethorpe Hospital).**

During 1948, 46 patients received hospital treatment, including 2 patients admitted for observation, 25 being Wakefield patients and 21 West Riding County Council patients.

At the end of 1948, 15 patients remained in hospital.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. (Institutional Treatment).

(a) **The Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside and Northallerton. (Children under the age of 16 years).**

On the 1st January, 1948, 1 female patient was undergoing treatment, and during the year 1 female and 1 male patient were admitted and 1 female was discharged. At the end of 1948, 2 patients remained in residence (1 male and 1 female).

(b) **The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.**

On the 1st January, 1948, 1 male patient was undergoing treatment. During the year 1 female patient was admitted and 1 male patient was discharged. At the end of 1948, 1 female patient remained in residence.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Ministry of Health Memo, 266/T.

During the period 1st January to 4th July, 1948, maintenance allowances under the provisions of Memorandum 266/T were paid in respect of nine cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Assistance Board assumed responsibility for the payment of these allowances as from the 5th July, 1948.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

1. Number of Wakefield persons dealt with for the first time at the Clayton Hospital Clinic and found to be suffering from :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	32	18	14
Gonorrhoea ..	20	11	31
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	97	68	29
	<hr/> 149	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 74

2. Total number of attendances for attention by the Medical Officer :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	1990	974	1016
Gonorrhoea ..	284	182	102
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	412	287	125
	<hr/> 2686	<hr/> 1443	<hr/> 1243

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	629	289	340
Gonorrhoea ..	135	51	84
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	352	227	125
	<hr/> 1116	<hr/> 567	<hr/> 549

4. Number of in-patient days :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	48	—	—
Gonorrhoea ..	—	—	—
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	—	—	—
	<hr/> 48	<hr/> —	<hr/> 48

5. Total number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds	565
6. Number of pathological specimens examined ..	1802

As compared with 1947, the number of male patients has decreased by 8, and the number of female patients has increased by 12. The total attendances have decreased from 4,127 in 1947, to 3,802 in 1948.

Seven new patients from Wakefield attended the Leeds General Infirmary Clinic during the year, 3 of whom were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease. The total number of attendances was 145, compared with 197 in 1947.

Veneral Diseases—Social Work.

I am indebted to Miss H. Walker, S.R.N., S.C.M., The West Riding Venereal Diseases Social Worker, for the following report relating to the year 1948 :-

Defaulters.

During the year, 32 patients defaulted from the Special Treatment Centre, Wakefield.

The following table gives details and results of visiting :—

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
No. defaulted	10	13	3	6	32
Returned after visiting	5	11	—	3	19
Failed to return	5	2	3	3	13

Of the 13 patients who failed to return, 3 had left the district and could not be traced, 3 were attending Hospitals or their own Doctors for other ailments, one was in prison and 6 could not be persuaded to return.

Visiting of Defaulters.

No. of first visits to patients for default	32
No. of re-visits to these patients	52
No. of ineffective visits (patients not at home, at work, etc.).	95

Contact Tracing.

Fifteen contacts were followed up as a result of information given by patients.

Fourteen were found and, of these, 13 were examined. Four were cases of Syphilis who had already attended Treatment Centres, but had defaulted, 3 were found to have Gonorrhoea, 6 were free from infection, 1 was identified although no name was given and this person failed to attend for examination. One was not identified owing to insufficient information having been obtained.

Visiting.

Twenty-two visits and re-visits were paid to contacts and 15 ineffective visits.

Forty-nine visits were paid to hospital, doctors, discharged soldiers and others. Thirteen of these were ineffective.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(Report compiled by Dr. Jessie Eeles).

Supervision of Midwives.

Notice of Intention to Practice.

During 1948, 39 Midwives gave Notice of Intention to Practice in the City of Wakefield. Of these, 21 were on the staff of the Maternity Hospital and 10 were on the staff of the County General Hospital. Five were Municipal District Midwives (including one Relief Midwife). 2 were in Private Nursing Homes and 1 was in Private Practice.

The nineteenth edition of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, issued during 1947, contains a provision that Midwives acting as Maternity Nurses shall give Notice of Intention to Practice, and in this connection 40 Notices were received (two from Midwives who do not normally practice in Wakefield).

Cases attended during 1948.

(1)	All Midwives.		
	District Cases attended by Midwives as Midwives..	333	
	District Cases attended by Midwives as Maternity Nurses	37	
	Total	370	

(2)	Municipal District Midwives.		
	District Cases attended by Municipal Midwives		
	(a) As Midwives ..	331	
	(b) As Maternity Nurses	29	

Name	As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse
Miss E. A. Halls	93	3
Miss E. M. Marshall	74	8
Miss I. Lessons	71	6
Miss A. L. Bray (Relief)	53	5
Miss W. Radcliffe	40	7
	331	29

(3) Private Midwives.

District Cases attended by Private Midwives.

(a) As Midwives ..	2
(b) As Maternity Nurses	8
Total	<hr/> 370 <hr/>

Medical Help.

During the year, 144 notifications of sending for Medical Aid were received from District Midwives (43.2% of midwives cases). Of these, 119 were for the mother, 24 for the baby, and 1 for both mother and baby.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Number of weekly sessions	4
Total number of patients attending	1010
Number of new cases in 1948	743
Number of cases carried over from 1947 ..	267
Number of new West Riding cases	18
Number of other new outside cases	16
Total attendances of all cases	6062
Cases referred to Clinic by Midwives	43
Cases referred to Clinic by Doctors	21
Number of cases admitted from Ante-Natal Clinic for Hospital treatment	92

Maternity Hospital.

	<i>1st January to 4th July, 1948</i>	<i>5th July to 31st Dec. 1948</i>
Number of cases admitted ..	349	315
Number of cases from outside the City	11	18 and 1 baby.
Emergency cases	10	22
Cases delivered by Midwives ..	291	247
Cases delivered by Doctors ..	40	54
Average duration of stay of ante-natal patients	11 days	11.5 days
Average duration of stay of lying-in patients	12.5 days	12.5 days

Medical treatment was required for an abnormality in the following number of patients :—

(a) Antenatal	77	64
(b) During labour	44	52
(c) After Delivery	43	50
(d) For baby.. ..	51	42
Number of cases in which Ruptured Perineum or Episiotomy required to be sutured	169	132
Number of cases in which Forceps delivery was necessary	24 (7%)	19 (6%)

	1st January to 4th July, 1948	5th July to 31st Dec. 1948
Caesarean Section performed, Jan. 1—July 4. (In this case the reason was toxæmia of pregnancy in an elderly primipara with a high head).	1	—
Caesarean Section, July 5—Dec. 31st .. (Three for disproportion, and two of these were sterilised. One case for slow twin labour after Caesarean Section the previous time).	—	4
Other forms of operative treatment :—		
Induction of labour for :—		
(a) Ante partum hæmorrhage ..	7	1
(b) Toxæmia	9	11
(c) Hydramnios with anencephaly ..	2	—
(d) Postmaturity	4	5
(e) Rh negative mother with antibodies	1	—
(f) Lateral placenta prævia	—	1
Bipolar Version for Placenta Prævia (two central, one lateral)	3	—
Internal Podalic Version	3	1
Perforation of Hydrocephalic Head ..	2	—
Replacement of Retroflexion	1	1
Manual removal of Placenta	7	8
Assisted breech deliveries	10	8
Breech extraction	—	4
Transfusions	6	3
Division of vaginal septum	—	1
Refill of artificial pneumothorax ..	—	1
Maternal Deaths	Nil.	Nil.

Infant Deaths	Totals	4	6
Due to :—			
Severe maternal toxæmia and pre- maturity	2	—	
Gastro-enteritis and debility	1	—	
Malformation and rectal ectopia	1	—	
Asphyxia Neonatorum	—	2	
Cerebral Haemorrhage (due to maternal toxæmia)	—	2	
Spina Bifida	—	1	
Prematurity	—	1	
		1st January to 4th July, 1948	5th July to 31st Dec. 1948
Stillbirths	Totals	11	9
Due to :—			
Anencephaly	3	2	
Hydrocephaly	2	1	
Central Placenta Praevia	2	—	
Accidental Haemorrhage	2	—	
Face case with cord three times round neck	1	—	
Cord four times round neck	—	1	
Macerated foetus	1	—	
Multiple abnormalities	—	1	
Rh negative mother, macerated foetus	—	3	
Placenta praevia, prolapsed cord	—	1	
Number of babies born in the Hospital weighing 5½ lbs. or less	19	16	
Number survived	16	14	
Number of premature babies admitted from the district	Nil.	4	
(Three were discharged thriving; one died of Spina Bifida).			

Training of Pupil Midwives.

During the year 1948, 8 Pupil Midwives commenced Part II Training at the Wakefield Maternity Hospital. Of these, 4 Pupils sat for the Examination during the year, and all obtained the Final Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

In addition 9 Pupil Midwives who commenced Training during the year 1947 sat for the Examination in 1948, and all were successful in obtaining the Final Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, one of these at the second attempt.

Post Natal Clinic.

364 patients attended this Clinic during 1948. The total number of attendances was 462.

Contraception.

Contraceptive advice continued to be given on Friday mornings to patients requiring it for medical reasons. Attendance is by appointment. 10 new cases were dealt with during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1948, five cases were notified, two from the Maternity Hospital, and three from patients' homes. All recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during 1948. 2 occurred in the Maternity Hospital and 4 in patients' own homes. All recovered.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

During 1948, no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified.

Private Maternity Homes.

The two private maternity homes on the register were visited during 1948 and found to be satisfactory.

CHILD WELFARE.**Home Visiting by Health Visitors.**

The District Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses carried out the following work during the year :—

Infant visiting :—

Primary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1065
Revisits under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	5527
Revisits 1-5 years	..	..	..	..	..	6479
Total						13071

Visits to Expectant Mothers :—

Primary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	124
Revisits	..	..	..	..	..	51
Visits <i>re</i> Stillbirths and Infant Deaths	..	..		..	..	28

Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	..	..	255
Attendances at Tuberculosis Dispensary	..	..	121
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients-Primary Visits	..		47
		Re-visits	752
Visits <i>re</i> Mental Defectives—Primary Visits	..		13
		Re-visits	502
Visits to Schools	..	..	313
Examinations at Schools <i>re</i> cleanliness	..	..	18960
Home visits <i>re</i> treatment	..	..	838
Home visits <i>re</i> contagious diseases	..	..	949
Home visits <i>re</i> verminous and neglected children			27
Home visits <i>re</i> school children	..	..	2403
Home visits for other purposes	..	..	589
Total number of home visits for all purposes	..		19394

Infant Life Protection.

In accordance with the provisions of the Children's Act 1948, the duties formerly undertaken by the Health Visitors in connection with Infant Life Protection were taken over by the newly appointed Children's Officer as from 5th July, 1948. At the time the records were handed over, there were 4 children under the age of nine years on the Register.

Child Welfare Centres.

During the year 1948, the total numbers on the registers at the six Child Welfare Centres were as follows :—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1 year</i>	<i>Children, 1-5 years</i>
1512	1140	475

The total attendances made during the year were :—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1</i>	<i>Children, 1-5</i>
12,434	9327	3600

Total number of medical examinations :—

<i>Mothers</i>			<i>Infants and Children</i>		
<i>First con- sultation</i>	<i>Re exams</i>	<i>Total exams</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- examined</i>	<i>Total exams</i>
58	102	160	1324	5052	6376

Vaccination was undertaken at the Child Welfare Centres from July 5th. The total number of infants vaccinated at the Centres from that date until the end of the year was 60.

Issue of National Dried Milk.

Sold at Cost Price	..	..	..	6568 tins
				(20 ozs.)
Issued Free	..	..	..	34 tins
				<hr/>
			Total	6602 tins
				<hr/>

Lactagol Supplied.

*Sold at Cost Price	..	..	..	..	352 packets
*Sold at Half Price	..	..	..	..	260 packets
Issued Free	..	..	..	..	800 packets
					<hr/>
			Total		1412 packets
					<hr/>

(*Prior to 5th July, 1948).

The care of Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, special attention was given by the Health Visitors to the illegitimate children residing in the City, and the Senior Health Visitor gives the following notes relating to illegitimate children born in the City in the year 1948 :—

“During the year 52 illegitimate births occurred in the City, 25 to married women and 27 to single women.

Of the 25 born to married women, 21 were registered in the father's name. Sixteen of these remained in the care of both parents who continued to live together, three of the remaining five died, and two left the City. The four born to married women who did not take the father's name were all absorbed into the mother's family and well cared for.

Seven of the children born to single women were registered in the father's name. Six of these remained in the care of both parents who are living together whilst the parents of the seventh have since married. Twenty children of single women were registered in the mother's name; of these two remained with both parents who were living together, two more were adopted, two left the City along with mother, whilst the remaining fourteen were absorbed, along with mother, into mother's family.

Apart from adoptions, in all cases remaining in the City the child is in care of one or both parents, with an environment of family life”.

Burneytops Nursery.

The above Nursery, which is situated in West Parade and which had functioned as a war-time Nursery since 1942 was taken over entirely by the Corporation on the 1st April, 1946. Up to that time the Nursery had been open day and night, but since April, 1946, it has functioned as a Day Nursery only.

Accommodation is provided for 47 children (22 toddlers and 25 babies) and the average daily attendance during 1948 was 36 (23 toddlers and 13 babies).

At the beginning of the year, the average daily attendances were 32—12 under the age of two and 20 between the ages of two and five, whereas at the end of the year, the corresponding numbers were 39—12 under the age of two and 27 between the ages of two and five years.

The mothers of the children accommodated in the Nursery are practically all employed. From time to time exceptional admissions are arranged where home circumstances have become, for temporary reasons, difficult.

Every effort is made to use the Nursery as a means of educating not only the children but also the parents in routine matters affecting the welfare of the children. The amount of progress made in this is discernible on studying the conduct of new children. It is then obvious that a considerable amount of self-discipline, self assertion and amenability to instruction have been acquired by those in regular attendance.

Distribution of Vitamin Preparations.

The distribution of cod liver oil and fruit juices to children under five years of age continued throughout the year. The distributive work was carried out at the Child Welfare Centres, at the Homestead, Alverthorpe Road, and at the Women's Voluntary Service Headquarters, in the Bull Ring.

Our thanks are again due to the willing help given by the ladies of the Babies' Welcome, the Women's Voluntary Service, and others who have given their time to this work.

The issues during 1948 were as follows :—

Cod Liver Oil and Capsules—18,568

Orange Juice—51,100 bottles.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During 1948, the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department carried out 82 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and 4 similar examinations were carried out by General Practitioners.

In addition, 5 medical examinations were carried out on behalf of other Authorities.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Birth rate	Deaths	Death rate	Infant- ile Deaths	Infant Morta- lity rate	Number of Cases			
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1939	59,040	781	13.2	748	13.8	45	58	—	4	244	113
1940	56,050 (Civilian only).	812	14.5	759	14.4	49	60	—	2	91	73
1941	56,190	772	13.7	671	11.9	44	56	—	1	61	116
1942	55,050	866	15.7	608	10.9	45	53	—	2	143	64
1943	54,120	906	16.7	723	13.1	49	56	—	1	412	93
1944	53,920	1030	19.1	685	12.7	43	42	—	1	144	69
1945	54,470	980	18.0	691	12.7	59	60	—	—	65	37
1946	57,010	1170	20.5	658	11.5	45	38	—	—	70	22
1947	57,690	1201	20.8	668	11.6	48	39	1	4	133	14
1948	57,910	1028	17.8	706	12.2	34	33	—	—	307	1

TABLE II.
Birth-Rates, Civilian Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality and
Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1948.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (resident popula- tions 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London	Wakefield
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Live Births	17.9	20.0	19.2	20.1	17.8
Still Births	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.67
Deaths :—					
All Causes	10.8	11.6	10.7	11.6	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03
Tuberculosis....	0.51	0.59	0.46	0.63	0.43
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
Pneumonia	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.54	0.52
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05
Scarlet Fever....	1.73	1.90	1.82	1.37	5.30
Whooping Cough	3.42	3.51	3.31	3.13	5.02
Diphtheria	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.02
Erysipelas	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.22	0.15
Measles	9.34	9.75	8.84	9.17	11.51
Pneumonia	0.73	0.84	0.60	0.57	0.95
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age....	34	39	32	31	33
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	3.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	4.9
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Infection	0.24	} Not available		{	0.00
Others	0.78				0.94
Totals....	1.02				0.94
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.89	8.90	4.71	7.34	4.69

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1948.

Causes of Death	Totals	Coroner's Enquiries	Public Institutions	Age Distribution.																						Alverthorpe	North Westgate	South Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate	Primrose Hill	Calder	Belle Vue	Sandal
				Under 1 year		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		75—up												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	22	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	1	2	—	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Syphilitic Disease....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Influenza	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Measles	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13M. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
13F. Cancer of Uterus	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	1	2	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
15. Cancer of Breast	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16. Cancer of all Other Sites	66	4	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	4	11	7	12	8	9	8	9	12	3	4	7	4	6	4	7	5	5	
17. Diabetes	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
18. Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	92	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	6	17	21	15	24	32	34	32	41	12	14	15	16	14	19	13	11	
19. Heart Disease	214	17	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	12	11	24	15	37	44	32	34	32	41	12	14	15	16	14	19	13	11	18	
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	4	4	4	2	1	—	3	2	1	2	—	—	5	
21. Bronchitis	71	1	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	11	6	17	6	8	13	12	17	7	4	9	5	2	1	6	6	2	
22. Pneumonia....	30	9	10	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	2	5	6	3	2	6	6	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24. Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	6	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
25. Diarrhoea	5	—	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
26. Appendicitis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27. Other Digestive Diseases....	16	4	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	3	2	—	2	2	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	
28. Nephritis	15	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	1		
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Other Maternal Causes	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Premature Birth	9	—	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	8	—	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	
33. Suicide	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	
34. Road Traffic Accidents	6	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
35. Other Violent Causes	10	10	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	
36. All Other Causes	62	3	25	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	6	2	5	14	23	5	12	4	5	4	4	6	9	2	1	10	
Totals	706	64	191	16	18	4	1	3	—	—	3	8	6	4	5	12	10	40	25	72	57	108	106	94	114	97	145	46	41	56	43	44	49	67	55	63



TABLE IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1948.

DISEASE.	Total all ages	AGE DISTRIBUTION												Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths	WARDS										Non-Resident and/or Non-Civilian																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and up			Alverthorpe	Nth. Westgate	Stn. Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate	Primrose Hill	Calder	Belle Vue		Sandal																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V.
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
Hospital Statistics for Year ending December 31st, 1948.

Disease for which admitted	No. of cases in Hospital, 31.12.47	No. of cases admitted 1948	No. of cases under treatment, 1948	No. of cases discharged 1948	No. of deaths 1948	No. of Diagnoses revised	Case mortality per cent. (excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised)	No. of cases in Hospital, 31.12.48
Scarlet Fever....	32	349	381	359	—	15	—	22
Diphtheria	1	15	16	14	—	12	—	2
Tuberculosis	11	35	46	16	15	—	48.38	15
Pneumonia	4	40	44	34	5	12	18.5	5
Meningitis	1	8	9	8	1	4	—	—
Puerperium	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Tonsilitis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Pyelitis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Varicella	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	6	7	6	1	4	33.3	—
PlueralEffusion	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	1
Babies with Mothers	—	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
Pertussis	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	8	8	7	1	—	12.5	—
Cold	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Morbilli	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	4	6	5	1	—	16.6	—
Puerperal Haem. Strep-tococcal In-fection	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parotitis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Jaundice	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Septic Spots	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Axillary Abscess	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cellulitis of Face	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cystitis	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	54	509	563	494	24	50	—	45

The mortality rate and all percentages are based on completed cases and exclude revised diagnoses.

